

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper—Solution of.....	86	Jonquils.....	80
Apples.....	11	Kerosene Emulsion.....	85
Aquatics.....	81	Leaf Blight.....	85
Asparagus.....	49	Lilies.....	80
Autumn Apples.....	12	Lily of the Valley.....	80
Autumn Pears.....	18	Lime with the Arsenites.....	86
Azaleas.....	80	Marketing Fruit—Rules for Shipment.....	84
Blackberries.....	42	Mildew of the Grape.....	85
Black Caps.....	46	Moss Roses.....	75
Black Grapes.....	36	Mulberries.....	50
Black Rot.....	85	Narcissus.....	80
Bordeaux Mixture.....	85	Native Plums, Improved.....	25
Bulbs and Plants.....	77	Nectarines.....	33
Caladiums.....	77	New Prolific Peach.....	32
Cannas.....	77	Notice to Correspondents.....	8
Cherries.....	26	Number of Trees or Plants per Acre.....	10
Chrysanthemums.....	77	Nut Bearing Trees.....	50
Citrus Sinensis.....	79	Oriental Plums.....	24
Clairageau de Nantes Pear.....	20	Ornamental Department.....	52
Clematis.....	64	Ornamental Shrubs.....	59
Climbing Hybrid Perpetual Roses.....	74	Pæonies.....	69
Climbing Plants.....	63	Peaches.....	28
Climbing Roses.....	74	Pears.....	18
Crab Apples.....	17	Pear Scab.....	85
Currants.....	40	Persimmons.....	50
Dahlias.....	78	Pie Plant.....	49
Deciduous Trees.....	54	Plums.....	21
Dewberries.....	43	Pruning Plums.....	21
Distances for Planting.....	10	Quinces.....	33
Double Flowering Clematis.....	65	Raspberries.....	44
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	26	Red Raspberries.....	45
Dwarf Apples.....	17	Red Grapes.....	37
Dwarf Pears.....	20	References.....	4
Eau Celeste.....	86	Rhubarb.....	49
Evergreen Shrubs.....	69	Roses.....	70
Evergreen Trees.....	66	Russian Apricots.....	33
Extract from the Press.....	2	Saratoga Plum.....	23
Figs.....	50	Sir Rowland Hill Rose.....	73
Formulas for Spraying.....	85	Small Fruits.....	40
French Pear.....	82	Spraying.....	85
Fruit Department.....	11	Spraying Pumps (see back cover).....	21
Fruit Growers' Directory.....	83	Strawberries.....	47
Gladioli.....	79	Summer Apples.....	11
Gooseberries.....	41	Summer Pears.....	18
Grapes.....	34	Tea Roses.....	75
Heart and Bigarreau Cherries.....	26	Tree Roses.....	76
Hedge Plants.....	69	Tuberoses.....	79
Herbaceous Pæonies.....	79	Tulips.....	78
Hyacinths.....	78	Weeping Deciduous Trees.....	57
Hybrid Perpetual Roses.....	70	White Grapes.....	38
Hybrid Tea Roses.....	74	Winter Apples.....	13
Improved Native Plums.....	25	Winter Banana Apple.....	16
Instructions for Transplanting.....	8	Winter Pears.....	20
Introduction.....	5	Woodman, Spare that Tree.....	51
Japan Plums.....	24	Yucca.....	79

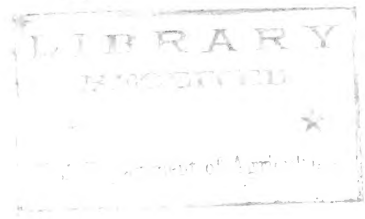
Ind. 1-116, 77, 11.11.11

1/16, 1/16, 1/16

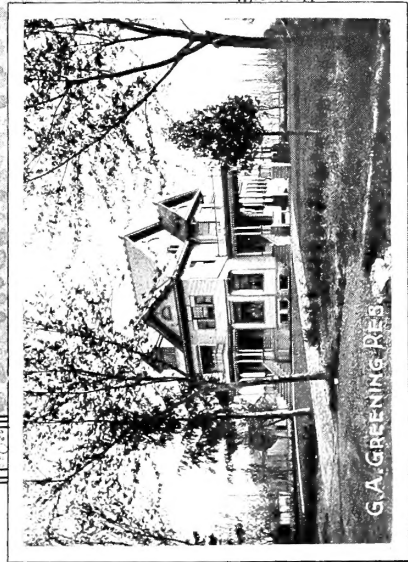
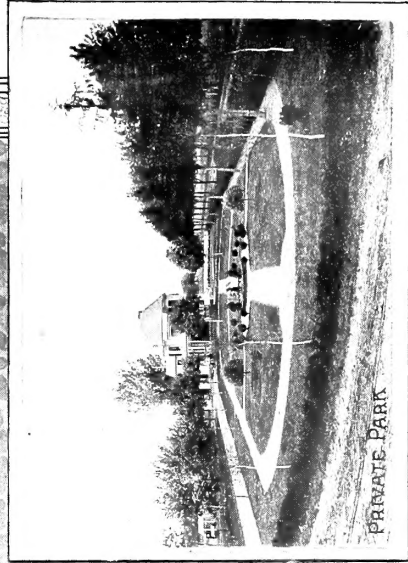
ANNALS, MCH 95

62.41

94



ANNALS, MCH 95



Morr-Richards Eng Co. Mich.

GREENING · BROS.

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS.

Our Motto is: "FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING."



GEO. A. GREENING.



CHAS. E. GREENING.

Practical Nurserymen and Fruit Growers.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED NURSERY SUPPLY COMPANY OF THE
MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

A Sketch which appeared in the Monroe Commercial November 29th, 1892.

THE RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERY.

A visit made by the editor to this nursery in August was a revelation of careful culture, splendid crops, commodious buildings and skillful planning in every direction. After crossing the L. S. track one enters an avenue of silver maples. Through their pleasant shade glimpses are caught of the sparkling waters of Plum Creek bay, an inlet of Lake Erie. At your left is a garden of plants and shrubs, with foliage of green and crimson, making a most effective combination of color. On a knoll facing the bay is a vineyard of the choicest varieties of grapes, such as Niagaras, Brightons, Wordens, Pocklingtons, Concords, etc. Next beyond are long rows of strawberry plants, showing unusual luxuriance of verdure, owing to their favorable location, the ground being always moist, loose and loamy. These qualities of the soil combine to produce large plants, even in dry seasons. In the raspberry and blackberry fields adjoining one can sink his foot six or more inches into the loose soil, the whole seeming to be like a bed of rich compost. Further on eastward appears a thrifty peach and dwarf pear orchard of several acres, just set out. Crossing another strawberry field, the shore of the bay is reached. Here are the rich pastures for the horses and cattle. Crossing now Greening avenue, the experimental peach orchard is reached. Here are three

We Aim to Please and We Never Fail.

acres devoted to the trial of new sorts. Near by stands a big French pear tree, supposed to be at least 60 years old, reaching up half a hundred feet into the air, and covered with fine yellow fruit. We were told that this old veteran never bears less than 15 bushels at a crop, and as high as fifty bushels have been picked from it, which were sold at an average of \$1 per bushel. Beyond stands the plum orchard, and we were astonished to see eight and ten props required to hold up the heavily burdened branches of a single tree. All colors of plums are to be seen—Lombard, Bradshaw and Imperial Gage. Prominent among the newer sorts are the Shipper's Pride, **Saratoga**, Geuii and Moore's Arctic. The unblemished fruit seen on both peach and plum trees is accounted for by the fact that the trees are sprayed in blossom time, and again right after blossoming. This infallibly destroys the curculio fly, and thus prevents wormy and prematurely dropping fruit. Even the apple and crab apple trees are sprayed.

Away to the south stretch long rows of trees. This is the experimental orchard. Here all new varieties are carefully tested to determine their real value and suitableness to our climate. Over three hundred varieties are in bearing.

The advantage of such a trial of varieties can hardly be over-estimated, as thus indifferent or tender kinds are found out and their customers advised accordingly.

The plan of experimenting with trees, vines and plants is of great benefit to purchasers as thus they get unbiased information as to the best kinds for market, climate, etc.

The skill and success of Greening Bros. in fruit raising is shown by the fact that, although that is comparatively a secondary part of their business, they yet raised this year 1,000 bushels of pears, 400 bushels of peaches and 800 bushels of apples—to say nothing of grapes and berries—all choice, unblemished fruit.

Pleasing to the eye is the total absence of weeds, and the thorough and intelligent treatment of the soil. Here are hundreds of long straight rows of handsome, thrifty vines and fruit and ornamental trees. A block of three-year-old apple trees presents an especially striking appearance, their bodies smooth and straight as arrows, their crowns stretching up to a height of at least seven feet, and all so even and perfect in growth that one cannot discover a small or crooked one among them. All of them are warranted to stand the climate as far north as the 45th degree of latitude, where many of them will be sent. A specialty is made of seeking out new varieties suitable for the severe northern climate, and over sixty kinds of iron-clad, hardy apples that are beautiful in color and of fine flavor have been thus introduced. Just beyond is a block of one-year-old plum trees, some of which are over six feet tall. A three-year-old block of pear trees near by is a sight to see—all of the same height and straightness, with yellow, smooth bark, not a speck of blight or mildew apparent upon them. Some of them are over an inch in diameter and stand seven to eight feet high. Everything about these blocks shows the greatest care and attention to scientific cultivation. The soil is prepared by a special method which is the result of the experiments of many years, and with tools specially manufactured for the purpose—subsoiling, pulverizing and cultivating.

Passing along blocks of trees that seem to be endless, we stop a moment near one of year-old peach seedlings, many of which are over three feet high, just ready to be budded. Adjacent is a year-old block of budded peaches from four to six feet high, containing at least 100,000 trees. At this point, standing on a small rise and facing north, we see in the distance the buildings of the River Raisin Valley Nursery, so numerous that they resemble a small village. At the left are the great packing houses, very showy in appearance, with their iron roofs painted red. We count no less than thirty-two buildings of all descriptions and sizes. Approaching them we pass plantings of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and evergreens, with variegated foliage, the vivid contrasts of which please and impress the beholder.

The central point around which all the interests and operations of the business revolve is the new and extensive packing house and cellar just completed, in which are elaborate arrangements for the transaction of business rapidly and comfortably by proprietors, salesmen and other employees. The private office is finished in natural colors, with selected

We always give satisfaction.

Georgia pine wainscoting and ceiling, and walls handsomely papered with latest designs in light, dainty colors, the whole being a model of beauty and convenience. There is an office, too, for salesmen, with tables for writing, closets, etc. So completely has everything been looked after in the planning of this splendid building that even a special room is provided, which is warmed in winter, for the use of the employes in storing and eating their dinners. This house was designed and its building in every detail superintended by both brothers, and is so complete that one can think of no point that was overlooked, either of convenience or beauty. A telephone line runs from the office to the city.

Here is a busy scene in packing time. Great care is taken in this operation. The trees are trenched in sand beds, and intelligent and experienced men sort out, bill, label and tally each order by itself in packing sheds. They are then snugly tied and brought to the central building, where skillful hands take them in charge and pack the roots in wet moss, after which they are either packed in bales and burlaps, or placed in boxes for being started for their destination by the shipping clerk.

The characteristic of the firm, and the secret of their success in building up in a few years so extensive a wholesale and retail trade, is their fair and honorable dealing, and their energy and shrewdness in management. They make a specialty of equipping orchards, vineyards, parks, cemeteries, English gardens, etc., and they plan and draw artistic maps of all such, specifying the varieties of trees and shrubbery, and laying out driveways, walks, flower beds, hedges, etc. They also make plans of systems for perfect drainage. All such plans and maps are furnished free to their customers, and they also cheerfully give their advice, based upon long study and experience, as to the trimming of orchards and vineyards, best method of handling, packing and shipping fruits, etc. As they are themselves extensive fruit shippers, they receive daily market reports from New York, Detroit and Chicago, and can thus give their customers at all times good advice as to where to secure highest market prices for their fruit.

REFERENCES.

R. G. DUN'S COMMERCIAL REFERENCE BOOK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Monroe, Mich.

B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers, Monroe, Mich.

ANY OF OUR PATRONS.

Ask your Banker whether we are responsible.

To whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that Greening Bros., proprietors of the River Raisin Valley Nurseries of this place, are men of the highest character for integrity and fair dealing, that they are giving their attention to the propagation of the newer and hardier trees, etc., and are entirely responsible for their engagements. Persons dealing with them can depend upon being fairly treated, and the undersigned cheerfully recommend them to all who may want Nursery Stock.

REV. C. FRANCKE, Pastor of Trinity Church,	Monroe, Mich.
GEN. GEO. SPALDING, Cashier First Nat. Bank,	" "
WILLIAM STEINER, Hardware Merchant,	" "
M. PAULDING, Vineyardist,	" "
AUG. NEIDERMEIER, ex-County Treasurer,	" "
C. A. GOLDEN, ex-Prosecuting Attorney,	" "
P. H. MATHEWS, ex-County Clerk,	" "
GEO. CRON, Register of Deeds,	" "
A. E. DUNBAR, Judge of Probate,	" "
JOHN P. JAMINET, Justice of the Peace,	" "
E. ENTEMANN, Vineyardist and Wine Wholesaler,	" "
D. A. HAGANS, Agent American Express Co ,	" "

**WE ARE THE ONLY RECOGNIZED AND AUTHORIZED NURSERY SUPPLY
COMPANY FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE OF
THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

There is a market for Fruit wherever people live

INTRODUCTION.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

It gives us great pleasure to present the fruit loving public with our new Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Our Nurseries were founded in 1857, by John C. W. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, whose portraits appear on another page of this Catalogue.

Change of Management in 1882.

Since 1882, when the present proprietors assumed control, a vigorous policy was pursued, which resulted in the inauguration of new features which it will be our purpose to recount. We pray the kind reader to give us his best attention.

Experimental Orchards and Vineyards.

We believe in progress. We believe there is a tendency in nature to improvement, and under this belief we have established Experimental Orchards and Vineyards, where are tested all the leading new varieties, so that those of real value are discovered and encouraged, while the poor varieties are likewise discovered and condemned. As evidence of the great care we exercise in this department, we might instance the fact that of all the new varieties tested in the past few years only a few have been added to our list for propagation. Among these are the "Winter Banana Apple," the "New Prolific Peach," the "Clairgeau de Nantes Pear," and the "Saratoga Plum," now so well and favorably known, and which are fully described in their proper places in this Catalogue, where we refer the reader for a full history of these very valuable sorts. Many new sorts are annually disseminated, which have to be thoroughly experimented with and thoroughly tried in the very soil for which they are intended before they can be recommended, and we always make it a point, when so desired by our patrons, to convey to them the best knowledge we have or can obtain through these observations and experiments made on our own grounds, as well as on the grounds of many of our large planters, who give us in a general way the supervision of their plantations.

Our Very Extensive Buildings.

We have, during the past few years, added very extensive and valuable buildings for the convenience of our business, and this not only increases our capacity to a great extent, but also enables us to transact business very promptly and carefully. We have, in course of construction at the present time, two large packing houses and a large frost-proof cellar, upon the completion of which we shall have a very complete system of buildings. This system includes in the group our residences and offices, which greatly adds to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business.

Fruit Grown by Patrons Advertised Free.

We now come to a very valuable feature of our business, and one which is peculiar to ourselves alone; we refer to our system of advertising the fruit raised by our patrons and bringing it before the markets of the world, without the least expense to them. Each year we collect statistics of the estimated crop of each one of our large planters, who purchase their stock from us direct, and these statistics are afterwards published in book form. This book, which we entitle "**The Fruit Growers' Directory**," is a perfect guide to the fruit buyers, and we mail it to over 500 of the largest fruit dealers in all the great cities within shipping distance. This system is very thorough and required years of study to mature. Rome was not built in a day. Great things do not grow in a night. It took years of persevering industry to devise the means whereby the great end is reached, and this point alone is worth a fortune to a large planter. Our patrons appreciate this fact, as you will see by our testimonials.

We promise well and perform faithfully.

We Grow Hardy Trees in Our Northern Location.

It is not the least of our advantages that we are situated on the shores of Lake Erie, where the pure, balmy breezes fill and fan our fields with life-giving breath and preserve a climate equable and calm. Our winters, however, are severe, thus hardening our trees and adapting them for any climate. This fact will, to a great extent, account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted.

400 Acres Devoted to Propagation.

We have now over 400 acres devoted to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and here is where we feel most favored by nature. We have the widest range of soils, from a heavy clay loam to a rich sandy loam, thus enabling us to grow trees and plants on the very soils for which they are best adapted. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

Skillful Packing.

We employ only the very best and most faithful help to do our packing, and this is always done in the most skillful manner known to the trade. We frequently ship trees as far as Texas and the far West and North, and they always arrive in first-class condition.

Prompt Shipment and Rapid Transit.

Added to this is our perfect method of prompt shipment. In order to avoid all possible delay in transportation, we employ a trained railroad clerk, whose especial business it is to trace consignments by telegraph, until they reach their destination. In this way our goods are not allowed to lay over, but on the contrary are transferred from our grounds to those of our patrons as fast as a locomotive can carry them.

We have Our Own Railroad Sidetrack.

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and our increasing trade, and also to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at a great expense put in a sidetrack from the Michigan Central Railroad. This convenience places us in a position to handle from fifteen to twenty cars per day.

Cheap Transportation.

Through the persistent efforts of the American Nurserymen's Association, of which we are members, and in which we take an active part, we have secured extremely reduced rates on trees and plants. The rate is third-class, and this may be pleasant news to those who live at distant points, as it brings transportation charges, either by freight or express, to almost a mere nothing.

Valuable Instruction Pamphlets Free to Patrons.

We are extensive fruit growers ourselves, and have perhaps the largest pear orchard in the state of Michigan. We have confidence in this industry, and have proved our faith by our works. It is the study and labor of our lives, and we have published the results of our observations and experience in various treatises on Planting, Pruning, Mulching and Caring for Trees, and on Packing and Shipping Fruit. These treatises are distributed free to patrons, and they will be sent, without charge, to those who place their orders with us direct.

We Bud and Graft only on Whole Roots.

In propagating trees we select only such kinds of the various roots as are the hardiest and most vigorous. Cull roots are never planted. We bud and graft entirely on whole roots of a selected grade, and parties ordering trees from us can always depend on getting young, vigorous, well-rooted trees, that will thrive, and ninety-nine per cent. will grow and succeed if they are properly planted and cultivated. A large number of nurserymen graft on piece roots, which will not produce a vigorous tree. In this way they increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter.

Our Stock is Young and Vigorous.

Our stock is all young and very vigorous in growth. We consider a tree four or five years old at the time it is placed upon the market—which in reality ought to have been grown in two to three years—we consider such a tree worthless to plant. Such trees are never offered or sent out by us.

Eat ripe fruit every day and twice a day.

Our Stock is Healthy.**No Disease or Insect.**

We also call your attention to the healthiness of our trees. There is no taint or touch of disease in them. In this respect they are above comparison with southern or western trees. They are also free from insect pests, and we pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any), as it is more than made up by the difference in the quality of stock. It is universally known that trees grown in the Ohio valleys and the South generally are infested with canker, aphids and blight. Such stock is unfit to plant, as, besides being a waste of money, it often introduces these diseases and insects into an otherwise healthy orchard, destroying the entire plantation.

Good Locations for Fruit Growing.

There are many valuable parcels of land which could be utilized to the very best advantage in growing fruit for market, if the owners only took a livelier interest in this most promising industry, instead of trying to accumulate wealth, or even make narrow profits by raising grain. Many such desirable locations are in the vicinity of places where the consumption of fruit is large and the supply is small. We frequently hear of small cities and towns where a good local fruit trade was established, and where certain fruit growers accumulated wealth in a very short time, selling their fruit on their home markets alone.

Many Farmers Buy Fruit to Eat.

And now we have to record a very sad fact; it is that many farmers are fruit buyers themselves. Why do they deny themselves and their families the delights of a fruit garden, when for a small sum they can procure from us good healthy trees and plants that will thrive and succeed. **There is no disappointment with our stock.**

**WE ARE THE ONLY RECOGNIZED AND AUTHORIZED
NURSERY SUPPLY COMPANY FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

Read Our Testimonials.

Our patrons appreciate our efforts to please them and they are very successful with our stock. We have thousands of letters of approbation and endorsement received from them, and we publish a few in this Catalogue. We ask the kind reader not only to read them carefully, but also, if he desires, to correspond with the writers.

Preserve This Book.

This little book was prepared with great care, and it will be found a very valuable handbook. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, as it is the result of our observation and experience, and, aside from its rare beauty, it is worthy of being treasured with care and referred to with confidence.

Conclusion.

And now, in conclusion, we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages. Our location and natural facilities, our railroad center, our very extensive packing houses, our complete system of waterworks to sprinkle the trees and keep them thoroughly moist, the advantage we have over other nurseries of having our packing houses, offices, residences, and everything pertaining to the business, in the midst of our nursery grounds, which enable prompt and quick handling of stock, our perfect system of careful packing, prompt shipment and rapid transportation, our efficient force of men, our experimental orchards and vineyards, which protect the planter against unworthy novelties, our advertising department, which introduces our patrons to the fruit dealers of the world, and last, but not least, our very superior stock, which is complete in every respect—all these are matters worthy of your consideration, and on their strength we respectfully solicit your **esteemed patronage**. Come and see us. With best wishes for your success, we are,

Faithfully yours,

GREENING BROS.

MONROE, MICH.

OFFICE AND NURSERIES :
ONE MILE SOUTH OF DEPOT.

Our Motto : "Fair and Honorable Dealing."



Notice to Correspondents.

1.—All orders intrusted to us by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention, and will be filled exactly according to order.

2.—Patrons ordering by letter should write out their order plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.

3.—Orders should, in all cases, be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, which are to be shipped long distances.

4.—Our packing is done in the most systematic manner, and our trees always arrive in good condition.

5.—Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Money Order, Express Order, or Registered Letter.

6.—To those unacquainted with the character, growth and value of the different varieties, we will cheerfully offer our experience in selecting the most desirable varieties, best adapted to their climate, as a wide range of knowledge enables us to make the very best selection of sorts. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can. Should it, however, occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then substitute such varieties as are in every respect equally desirable in quality, grade and time of ripening, UNLESS EXPRESSLY DIRECTED NOT TO DO SO.

7.—Whilst we exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label, should it occur by accident or mistake that some trees or plants prove untrue, we will cheerfully replace all such stock, after receiving proper proof thereof. It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not be held liable in such case further than the replacing of said stock, on all orders, received direct from the planter.

8.—Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling an order as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate the matter and rectify the mistake.

9.—Packages will be delivered to the forwarders, without extra charge, well packed in moss and moist straw, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

10.—We warn dealers against using this Catalogue to effect their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc. We cannot allow salesmen to represent their trees as coming from our nurseries, unless there is a contract existing between us.

Full Instructions For Transplanting.

Believing that we are filling a long felt want, and thinking that it is no more than fair that we should convey to our patrons the knowledge of our past experience, we will briefly, herewith, give all instructions pertaining to "Transplanting Nursery Stock," which, if complied with, will surely lead to success.

A FEW VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

1.—As soon as you receive your trees or plants, do not delay, but proceed at once to plant according to instructions given below; do not expose them to the sun while you are doing some trading or other business.

2.—The ground should be made mellow by deep plowing or digging. If in a yard where the plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep and thorough, for a space at least four feet around the tree, and if a rose or shrub at least three feet in diameter, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotten fine manure.

Please Remember that no kind of young Nursery Stock can succeed if the ground is sod, or hard and dry within two feet from the tree or shrub.

3.—All Trees Must be Mulched After Transplanting.—Mulching means a covering on the surface around the tree to hold moisture and fertilize. For this use straw, decayed leaves or coarse manure. For Cherries and Peaches, use straw and some leached ashes. For Roses and Shrubs, use decayed leaves, chaff, or short manure.

4.—In very dry seasons, newly planted trees and plants may require watering in certain kinds of soil; if so, it should be done thoroughly, so as to soak the ground way into the roots. This should be done towards evening, when the sun is not burning hot.

5.—Plenty of good, rich mulch, properly applied, good, thorough cultivation, plenty of sprinkling and watering, always leads to success.

Our Pear Orchard is the Largest in Michigan.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

The object in pruning is: 1st—To regulate the shape and growth of the tree. 2d—To relieve the roots from supplying an overtax of sap nutriment to a full crown, and 3rd—To thereby assist the roots in throwing out strong, vigorous tubers, which eventually make a healthy, hardy and lasting tree.

Root Pruning.—The roots of all kinds of Trees, Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, should be pruned before planting, by cutting off all the ends, and also broken and bruised roots, smoothly from the under side with a sharp knife.

Apples, Stand. Pears and Plums should have all the branches cut off except the upper three limbs, and these remaining three limbs cut back to spurs six to eight inches long.

Cherries and Dwarf Pears should have the upper four or five limbs left on whole, the balance should be cut off. We find from past experience that it is best not to cut the limbs back to spurs. **Dwarf Pears** should be planted three to four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Peach Trees should have the whole top cut back to within three feet from the ground after being planted, then prune off all limbs, leaving spurs two inches long on the upper four or five limbs, thus pruning the tree to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top.

PLANTING THE TREES.

When the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill up the hole with loose earth enough to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, then fill in fine, mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position, and packing the soil carefully around them. When the roots are barely covered, sprinkle on about half a bucket of water, to moisten the soil and settle it among the roots. Then fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucketful of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Then apply a good mulch four or five inches thick.** Trees set out in this way will grow, and stand almost any amount of drought.

AFTER CULTURE.

The trees must, for a period of four or five years, be kept under cultivation with hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes, peas, vegetables, berries, etc., and kept free from weeds and grass. Corn is believed to be the most appropriate crop, as besides the advantage of the frequent stirring of the soil, the additional one of shade in the most trying time of the summer is supplied.

The bodies and lower branches of all fruit trees should be well washed each spring with weak lye or strong soap suds, to make the bark smooth and to kill the insects which harbor in the crevices of the bark.

GRAPE VINES.

The soil should be well fertilized, and if possible, plowed in the fall previous as deep as possible. A good way is to sub-soil by plowing twice in the same furrow. The vines can be set 8x8 or 6x8 feet apart each way. The former is preferable as it gives you ample room to drive between the rows with team and wagon. The hole should be made two feet square and twenty inches deep. Fill into the hole enough loose soil so that when the vine is placed in the hole the two upper buds will stand on a level with the surface; then place the vine in the hole and spread the roots to their natural position (be careful not to have the roots stand straight downward; but apart); fill in the earth to about four inches from the top, stamp gently and fill up the hole to the surface. After planting, trim the vine back to two buds, allowing but one bud to grow the first season. It is a good plan to drive a stake to each vine, from two to four feet in length, to support the canes the first season.

SMALL FRUITS.

The soil for berries should be made very rich. Blackberries, Dewberries and Black Raspberries should be planted 3x6 feet, Red Raspberries 2x6 feet, and Currants and Gooseberries 4x5 or 4x6 feet apart. They should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and all the tops cut back to within three inches from the ground after being planted. **Strawberries** should be planted 1x4 feet apart and just a trifle deeper than they have stood in the nursery, with the roots placed in their natural position, and the ground pressed firmly around them. Let them bear two crops then spade or plow them up. Replant some of the young plants each year and you will always have good large strawberries. The plants must be protected in winter with a covering of coarse straw or manure to prevent heaving and freezing out. This covering will both protect and fertilize the plants and it should be removed in the spring.

ORNAMENTAL AND WEEPING TREES.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, and two-thirds of the top cut back at time of planting.

These Nurseries were Founded in 1857.

EVERGREENS.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, but no pruning to be done. An extra heavy mulch should be applied on the surface around the trees to retain the moisture and it is a good plan to shade them for a while after planting, to keep the hot sun from striking them. For hedges, plant one foot, and for windbreaks eight feet apart.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Make the ground very rich, plant one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and cut back the tops to within four inches from the ground. After the first year cut back one-third of the previous year's growth each year.

HARDY ROSES.

The soil for roses should be made very rich with barnyard manure, and worked up one foot deep before planting. Cut off all the ends of roots smoothly, and plant two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly around the roots, **and cut all the tops back to within four inches from the ground.** In light, sandy soil, mix a little clay soil with plenty of well rotted barnyard manure; a mulch of leaves, short straw or grass, placed on the surface around the plant, is of the greatest importance, and should not be neglected. Plenty of sprinkling with tepid water after sundown, and an occasional soaking with manure water, made by soaking one-half chicken and one-half cow manure in a barrel for a few days previous to using it, will produce luxuriant and very large flowers with rich colors. Any one employing this method will be amply repaid for his trouble with a magnificent lot of fine flowers. All sprouts growing out of the roots should be removed as soon as noticed and cut off close to the stalk.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE AT EQUAL DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2723	At 16 feet apart each way.....	170
" 5 " " " "	1742	" 18 " " " "	134
" 6 " " " "	1210	" 20 " " " "	109
" 8 " " " "	681	" 25 " " " "	70
" 10 " " " "	435	" 30 " " " "	50
" 12 " " " "	302	" 33 " " " "	40

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples, 30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and Cherries, 16 to 20 feet apart.

Plums and Apricots, 12 to 16 feet apart.

Peaches, 16 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, 12 feet apart.

Dwarf Apples, 12 feet apart.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 feet apart.

Gooseberries and Currants, 4 by 6 feet, apart.

Red Raspberries, 2 by 6 feet apart.

Black Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 by 6 feet apart.

Strawberries for field culture, 1 by 4 feet apart.

Strawberries for garden culture, 1 by 2 feet apart.



I did not buy my trees from
Greening Bros.



I bought my trees from
Greening Bros.

A \$450 Customer—Dr. G. W. Jackson Indulges in Rhythmic Praise.

Dundee, Mich., July 23, 1893.

We have found in Monroetown an honest nursery firm, whose bushes, vines and trees of every sort and kind, are always true to name. The price is also right and the quality always good. These men are just as square as all their trees are round, and the kind advice they give is always right and sound. Masonic law itself no truer than their word, which never deviates from the polar star of truth; and so I say to all the world, to Greening Bros. go and buy your trees, all true to kind and prices always low.

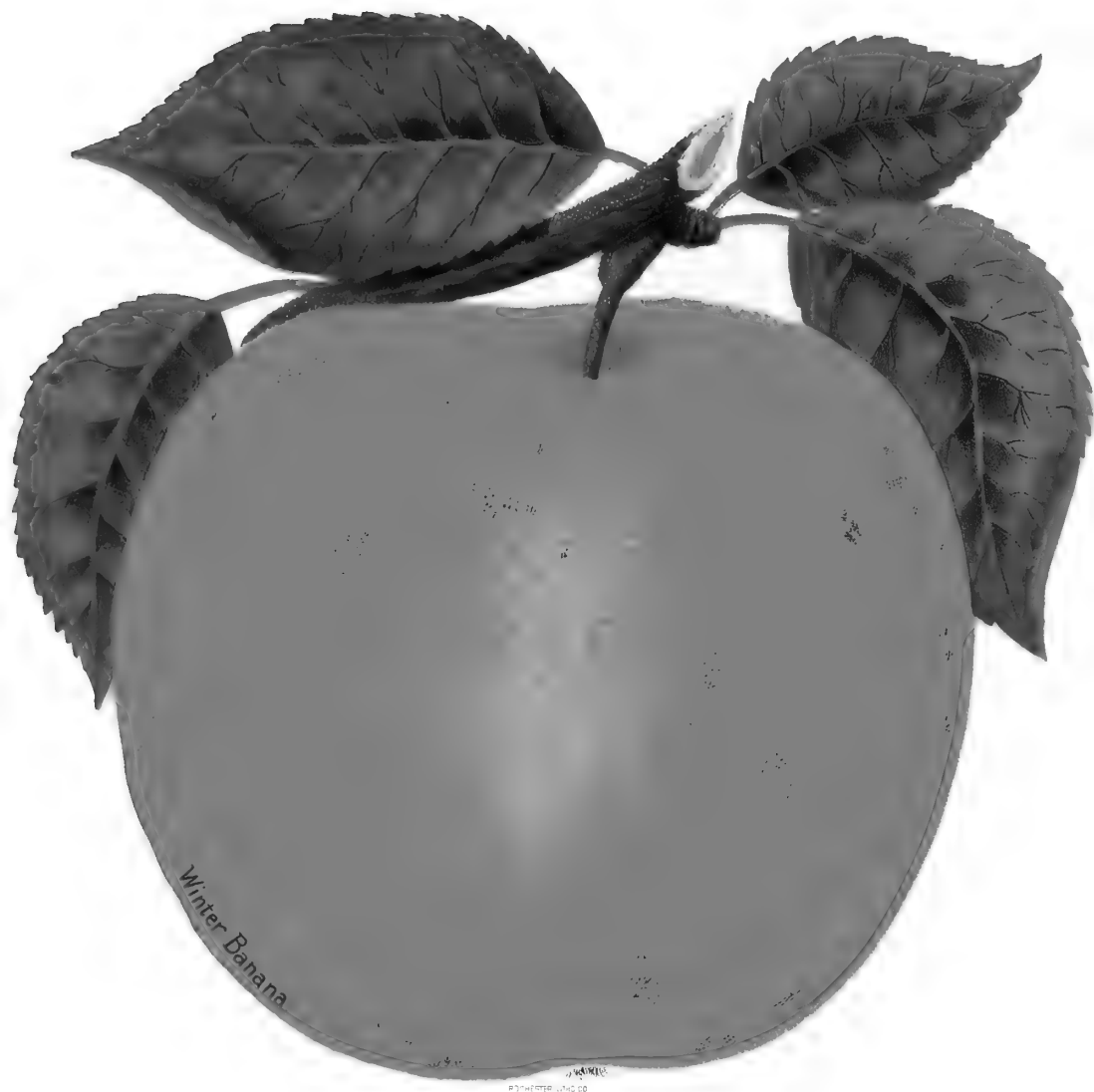
A \$500 Customer Speaks Kind Words.

Dundee, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.

I have bought largely of nursery stock from Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., and they have fulfilled every promise they ever made to me. I cannot speak too highly of their business integrity and regard them as gentlemen of the highest type. The instructions in planting and pruning trees and in grading and selling fruit is of great value and *cannot be overestimated* by fruit growers. I gladly recommend Greening Bros to all who may want nursery stock.

G. W. GRIFFIN.

Which do You Prefer in Summer,—Salt Pork or Fruit?



THE WINTER BANANA APPLE.

This new and valuable Winter Apple was introduced by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., in 1890. Fruit very large, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow, slightly shaded with orange red. It is a most delicious eating and market Winter Apple. Tree an erect grower and hardy as an oak. Foliage large and glossy. An early and abundant bearer. The finest eating apple in the world. Trees sold only with our trade mark attached.



Greening Bros.
Trees
Go All Over the
World.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn

and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average prices paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that they will continue to increase.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We pride ourselves on growing the healthiest and thriftiest apple trees that can be found; they are unlike those grown in the southern and western sections. Our trees are free from **Aphis**, **Canker**, and other insects and diseases. Parties ordering trees should consider this well, as apple trees affected with **Aphis** or **Canker** are not worth the freight charges paid on them, and as the trees are in a dormant state at the time of shipment this defect can be detected only by experienced nurserymen.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan, Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

Bough, Large Sweet—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Carolina Red June—(Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest—(Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both

orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

I am Well Pleased—A \$150 Customer.

Unionville, Mich., June 17, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am well satisfied with all the trees and vines you have shipped me so far. My vines are bearing now, and I am having good success in fruit growing.

JOHN GRAF.

Ten Years' Dealing Satisfactory.

Sebewaing, Mich., June 10, 1893.

Gentlemen: I have dealt with your firm about ten years, and have found your dealings entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

FRED SCHMIDT.

Amount of purchase, \$200 00.

“By their fruits shall ye know them.”

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant



YELLOW TRANSPARENT, Reduced Size.

bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. (See cut.)

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander—(Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Colvert—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse—(Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and

pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Flory's Bellflower—(Flory, Sheep Shire)—Origin, Montgomery County, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

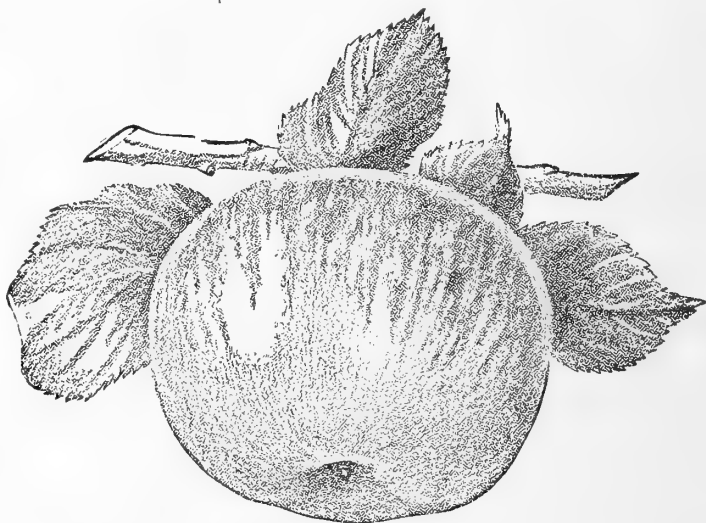
Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Lady Henniker—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as desert apple. Tree a fruit grower, very healthy, and a great bearer. October and November.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.



RED BEITIGHEIMER. Reduced Size.

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to January.

Plant the Winter Banana Apple and make money.

Porter—Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.

Red Beitigheimer—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and an abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October. (See cut on preceding page.)

Twenty Ounce—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November to December.

Sherwood's Favorite or Chenango Strawberry—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub acid. Very much esteemed for the table and popular wherever grown. September.

WINTER APPLES.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Belle do Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May,

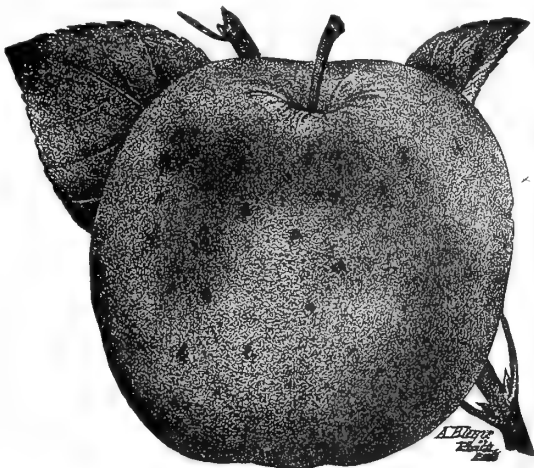
Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, good grower; very productive; finest in the West. November to April.

Fallwater—(Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good; December to March.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine;



GRIMES' GOLDEN, Reduced Size.

strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

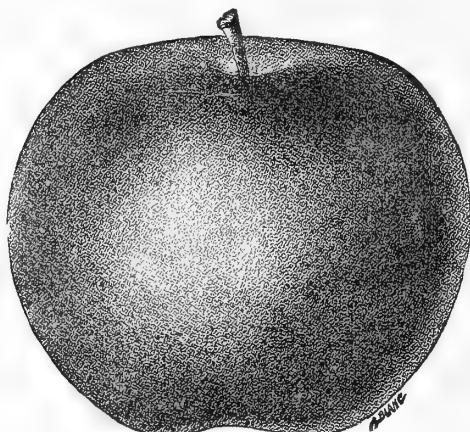
Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during midwinter.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lann—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable hardy Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.



OX NOBLE, Reduced Size.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Ox Noble—A very valuable and esteemed market fruit. Fruit very large, and richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree much hardier than Baldwin and is a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Michigan; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. (See cut.)

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very rich, with a Newtown flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the

Jonathan; quality good to best; tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

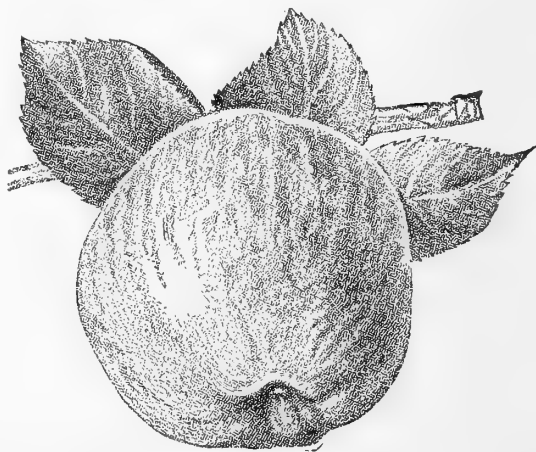
Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rolfe—New, originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January.

Rubicon—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a poor grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Russet, Golden—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.



STARK, Reduced Size.

Seek-no-further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May. (See cut.)

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good January to May; its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor, quite late even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs.

Tolman's Sweeting—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

A Word from Graytown, Ohio.

Messrs. Greening Bros:
Monroe, Mich.
Dear Sirs: I am entirely satisfied with the stock you furnished me. It is strictly up to contract, and I feel that I got my money's worth. I have got quite a stretch of young orchard, as you may suppose, and it all looks nice. I have about 7,000 trees all furnished by you. Yours truly,
EMIL DRESSLER.
Size of order: \$1,301.16.

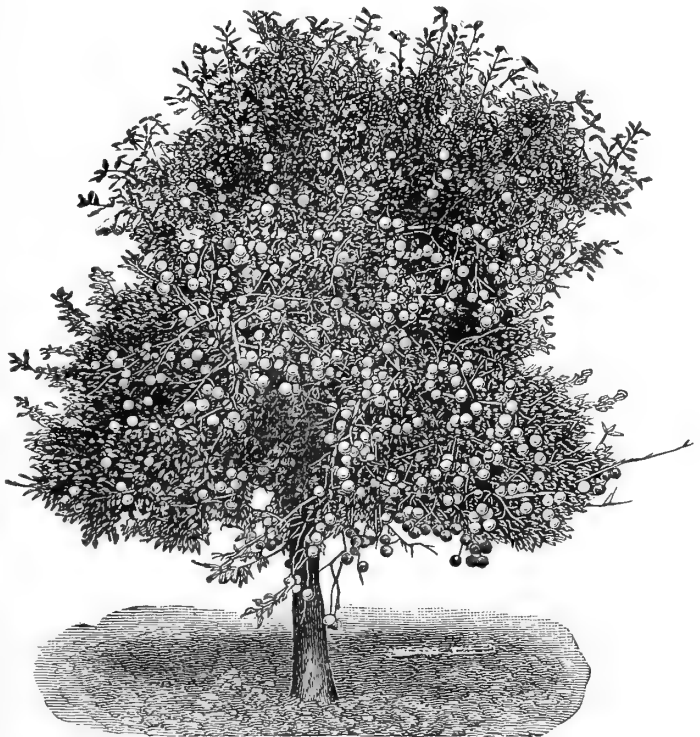
Drive Opposition from the Field.

Mancelona, Mich., Nov. 2, '92.
Messrs. Greening Bros.:
Monroe, Mich.
Dear Sirs: Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish. Yours truly,
THEO. MEAD.



Say, Jones, did you read those testimonials in Greening Bros. Catalogue?

Yes, sir, and I am going to buy my trees from them hereafter, "and don't you forget it."



WINTER BANANA APPLE, Tree loaded with fruit.

Plant good Trees and you shall reap good Fruit.

THE WINTER BANANA APPLE.

A Wonderful Winter Apple.—An accidental Seedling.



SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION.

This new and valuable apple was introduced by us in 1890. It originated on David Flory's farm near Adamsborough, Ind. The fruit is very large and handsome, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow, slightly shaded with orange red, by far the finest flavored and perfumed apple yet discovered. It has a decided Banana flavor, and is a splendid keeper. **This is no common apple.** A prominent fruit grower (Mr. Geo. R. Agnew of Erie, Mich.) who planted an orchard of this variety, says he can sell the apple at \$5.00 per barrel. As a table apple it has no equal—an apple of this variety placed on a table in a room will fill the whole room with sweet aroma. **Every tree we send out of this choice variety has our Winter Banana Trade Mark Tag attached.** Every tree is registered. No agent is authorized to sell this apple except those who carry the Winter Banana Certificate of Authority.

Please read the following testimonials, and be convinced of its superb qualities.

ADAMSBOROUGH, Ind., March 6, 1891.

GREENING BROS., MONROE, MICH.:

Gentlemen—About 15 years ago I planted 50 seedling apple trees, expecting to raise trees that would withstand the coldest winters; but in this I was disappointed. I let them grow until they came in bearing, in order to know what kind of fruit they would bear. The Banana was the first to bear and the rest were all entirely worthless. I then top grafted seven of those seedlings from the Banana. They all came in bearing the second and third year. In the cold winter of 1885, when nearly all of our fruit trees were winter killed, came the real test. The original tree was unhurt. Five out of the seven of the grafted trees were killed up to the grafts, but the Winter Banana grafts were unhurt. We cut scions from the latter and they grew.

I will now describe its good qualities: First and foremost, it has no bad ones. 2d. It is nearly as hardy as the native crab. 3d. It is unsurpassed for beauty. 4th. It is the best eating, cooking and pie apple. 5th. It is the most handsome apple I ever saw. 6th. It is an early bearer, a vigorous grower, makes a beautiful head and is straight in body. I have kept them until April. It has a pronounced Banana flavor.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID FLORY.



DAVID FLORY,

Originator of the Winter
Banana Apple, 72
years old.

Read what prominent people say. It will convince you that the Winter Banana has no equal.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mexico, Ind.
Having tasted the Flory Banana I can truly say
that its flavor is delicious, much resembling a banana.
REV. FRANK FISHER,
Mexico, Miami Co., Ind.

Perrysburg, Miami Co., Ind., March 5, 1891.
Mr. Flory sent me two of his Banana apples a year
or so ago, and I do think they were the best apples
that I ever ate. They have the peculiar flavor of the
Banana, and they are very handsome.

REV. NOAH FISHER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have eaten the Banana apple. I do
think it is the best apple I ever ate. Everyone ought
to have them in his orchard. It is very beautiful and
has a delicious flavor.

LEVI MILLER,

Founder of the Orphans' Home of Mexico.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 22, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have eaten the Banana apple that
originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be an excel-
lent eating apple, with a fine flavor, resembling that
of the Banana.

WM. KELLY.

Linden, Idaho, March 9, 1891.

Mr. Flory—Dear Sir—You ask my opinion of the
Winter Banana apple. I will say in reply that I con-
sider it a very valuable addition to the newer varieties.
It is a sub-acid of most excellent flavor, very sugges-
tive of the name. It is of fine appearance, resembling
very much the Maiden's Blush. Its keeping qualities
I think will compare favorably with the majority of
our winter sorts. It may be classed among the
hardest varieties. I cannot speak of it in too high
terms.

Yours, etc.,

DR. J. C. WAITE.

Adamsborough, Cass Co., Ind.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—I have eaten the chance seedling that
originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be a sple-
ndid eating apple, with an excellent flavor—that of a
Banana. I have been a close observer of the original
tree, and can say that it is perfectly hardy in every
respect, it seldom failing to be loaded with beautiful
fruit. It is the apple for the fruit stand, and will sell
equally as well as most pears.

BENJAMIN GREIDER,

Truck Gardener and Fruit Grower.

Perrysburg, Ind., March 7, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—As the apple called the Banana, origi-
nated by David Flory, of Cass county, Ind., has been
introduced into your nursery, I can assure you from
my knowledge and experience with it that you have
certainly a long-sought prize. Some four years ago I
obtained a few grafts of friend Flory, and placed
them on a seedling tree of thrifty growth. They all
grew. The second year they bore about ½ bu. fruit:
The third year about three or more bu., and would
have borne last year, but nearly all apple fruit was
killed by the heavy frosts of last winter, showing that
it is a perpetual bearer. The apple in size, shape and
color is all that can be desired, when all conditions are
favorable. Its color is yellow golden, with slight
blush or tint of red on sun side; fine grained, and as
finely slightly Banana flavored as can be, and the
best for eating and general purposes, in my judgment,
of any apple in use, keeping well from December to
March and later. I have set out quite a number of the
trees myself, and can conscientiously recommend the
fruit as first-class.

Respectfully yours,

S. MEYERS,

Our Trees are young, thrifty and sure growers.

DWARF APPLES.

In the West much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to every planter in the western sections where standard sorts do not succeed.

They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any that can be bought on the markets.

CRAB APPLES.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets they command a very high price.

Crab Apple Wine.—A Most Delicious Drink.

A Crab Apple wind-brake, consisting of fifty trees, planted along the border of our Centennial Orchard, produces enough fruit annually to make from 500 to 800 gallons of Crab Apple Wine, which, when prepared, resembles the finest of Madeira Wine. It is a most delicious and invigorating tonic and appetizer. The wine sells at \$2.00 per gallon, and is as easily and inexpensively made as common wine. We have discovered the secret of preparing this fine drink, and will send receipt "How to Make Crab Apple Wine," **free of charge**, to any of our patrons who will plant a crab orchard for wine purposes.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop—Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red; covered with thick blue bloom; stock long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower.

Large Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; lively-yellow scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

Large Yellow Siberian—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Quaker Beauty—A new hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. September and October.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Whitney's Seedling—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior. Splendid for wine.

Satisfactory in Every Way.

Wyandotte, Mich., Oct. 28, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have received my trees and berry bushes in good shape and they are satisfactory in every way. I thank you for serving me so well and I send you herewith some of the names of my friends whom I would like you to serve as well as you served me.

Yours truly,

JACOB SHETRUM.

Size of order: 1,200 trees and plants.

1,000 Peach Trees.

Manchester, Mich., Nov. 2, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: You wrote me some time ago about my plantation, but I was too busy to answer sooner. I must say this much, that the trees I bought of you last spring have done lovely, and I am well satisfied with them. In two years from now I shall have the finest peach farm around here.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HUBER.

We furnished Mr. Huber 1,000 peach trees.

Speak Kinds Words and You Shall Hear Kind Echoes.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds and market planting, we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits, except the Grape. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results. Ripen the fruit in the house.

Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

In 1893, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty and other large varieties of Pears brought \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, and for the small varieties, as Seckel, Buffam, White Doyenne, \$1.00 per bushel, many of our trees bearing as high as ten bushels of fine selected pears, bringing from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per tree; at this rate, 1,000 pear trees, which would cover six acres, set one rod apart each way, would bring an income of \$5,000 to \$15,000 for one year's crop. Some of our large pear trees yielded 40 to 50 peck baskets of choice and handsome fruit, which sold from 40 to 50 cents per basket, one tree paying us more profits at this rate than three acres of wheat. In 1888 the same trees that were so loaded with handsome fruit last year, bore just as heavily in 1889, and the crop of 1891 surpassed everything heretofore seen; it was a sight to behold. Fruit sold at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel. Clairgeau de Nantes, which is a new, very large December pear, brought as high as \$3.00 per bushel. Our plant of pear orchard in 1891 consisted of 1,000 trees, and in spring of 1892 we planted 22 acres of pear orchard.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. August.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Dearnborn's Seedling—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. August.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Early Harvest—This variety originated on the Ohio river about 100 miles west of Cincinnati, where it is planted as a valuable market variety. The tree is very vigorous and long lived and more nearly free from blight than any other sort in cultivation. The fruit is large golden yellow with a fine red cheek, flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color

and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before the Bartlett.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly; perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August.

Souvenir du Congres—Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

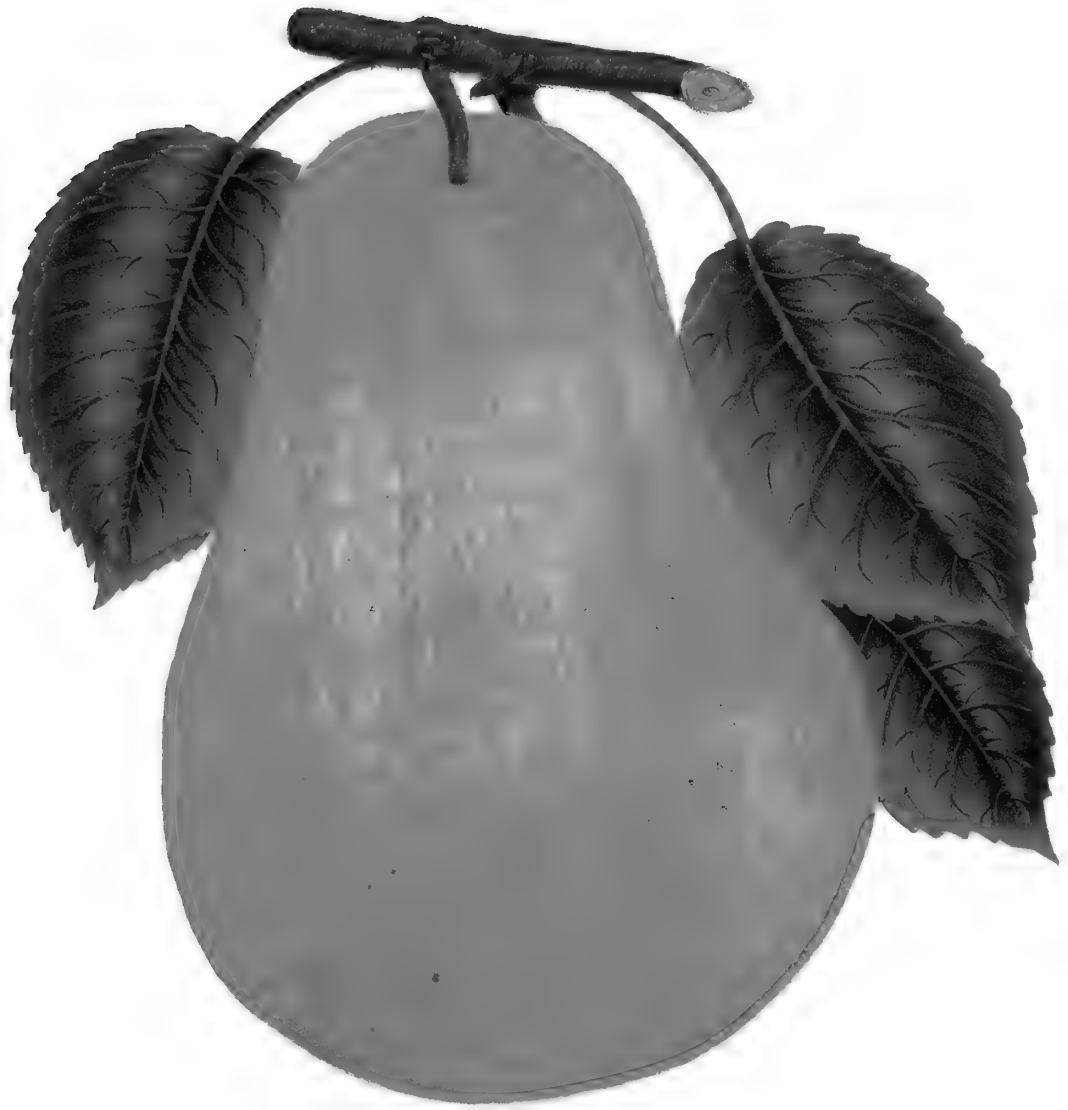
Tyson—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.

Wilder—Very early, resembling Doyenne d'Ete; claimed to be a good shipper.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automne)—A fine, large pear; yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

Beurre Bosc—Large; yellow russeted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. A poor grower.

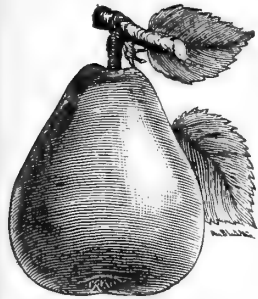


CLAIRGEAU DE NANTES.

(THE MOST PROFITABLE PEAR GROWN.)

This wonderful late keeping Pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed Pears grown. Fruit is very large with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow with a highly-colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored Pears and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have six large bearing trees of this variety, which have borne seven heavy annual crops without intermission. Our young Clairgeau de Nantes orchard, consisting of 24 acres, planted three years ago, are loaded with fine fruit this year. We have planted these for market, showing our great confidence in this wonderful Pear. Fruit sells at \$3.00 per bushel.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.



BEURRE D'ANJOU.

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Beurre Diel—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. Oct. to Dec.

Buffin—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent: a stout and upright grower.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree. One of the best. October and November. Succeeds best as Dwarf.

Doyenne Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October.

Edmonds—Large; bright yellow, often marbled, with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious; fully equal, and thought by some to be superior to the Bartlett, without its musky flavor. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October.

Frederick Clapp (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin, of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Idaho—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light rich yellow, surface covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed, stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Tree a remarkable grower with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high

prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

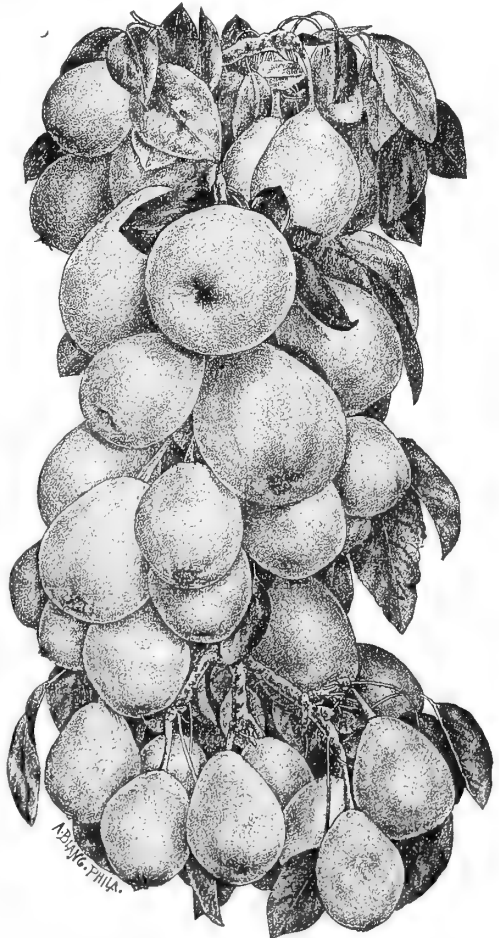
Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. Oct. and Nov.

President—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in Nov.

Seckel—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; yellow and red; very excellent and promising variety from Wayne county, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince.



BRANCH OF CLAIRGEAU DE NANTES PEAR,
30 inches long.

Whether you are planting a nation or a tree, do it well.

WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Easter—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter. Best on quince.

Clairgeau de Nantes—The most profitable pear grown—This wonderful late keeping pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is very large, with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears, and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have six bearing trees of this variety, which have borne seven heavy crops without intermission. Our young

Clairgeau de Nantes orchard consists of 24 acres, all planted for market, showing our great confidence in this wonderful pear. Fruit sells at \$3.00 per bushel. Can send samples of fruit to anyone desiring to see and taste it. See colored illustration.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New.

Lawrence—About medium; yellow; thickly dotted; with a very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Nelis—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.

DWARF PEARS.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 3 or 4 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-third the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of Pears do not succeed well as Dwarfs. Those most desirable are, **Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, and Vicar of Winkfield.** Among these we find the **Duchesse d'Angouleme** the most profitable.

A \$1,000 Customer.

Gentlemen: I have thus far patronized your firm to the extent of \$1,090, and can say that your dealings with me have been entirely satisfactory. My great success has, in a measure, been due to the valuable instructions received from you.

Wishing you success, I remain, **A. DRESSELHOUSE,**
Order, \$1,090.00. Manchester, Mich.

The People have Confidence in you.

FLINT, MICH., June 17, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gents: I was at Frankfort about the time the trees were received, and saw part of them unboxed, and was very much pleased with those I saw, and have no doubt, from dealings in the past, that the remainder are just as good. They are certainly a very fine lot of trees. I heard many good words said of Greening Bros. while there. The people seem to have confidence in you; they say that they believe they can rely upon you, and I trust you will never disappoint them.

Very truly yours,

J. W. STOCKWELL,

Stenographer Seventh Judicial Court.

Size of order, 1,500 trees.

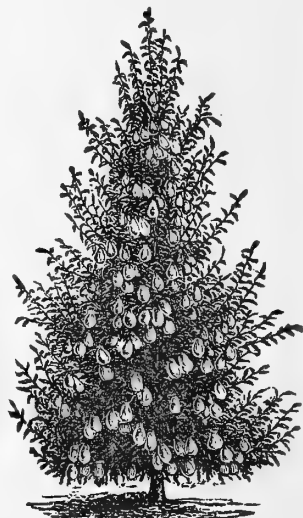
A \$300 Customer well Pleased.

SOUTH ROCKWOOD, Oct. 3, 1893.

I am very well pleased with the trees I bought from you, as they have made a nice growth and are doing well. I am well satisfied with the way you filled my order, and I will call on you in a short time to place my order for another bill of stock.

Yours truly,

DANIEL PLUFF.



DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME Dwarf Pear Tree in Bearing.

Ninety-Nine per cent. Growing out of 2,000 Trees.

CHELSEA, MICH., Aug. 30, 1892.

The trees which we bought of you last spring are doing well, and we have the finest young orchard in Washtenaw county, if not in the State. **Over 99 per cent. of the trees grew,** and we would like to have you see them before the leaves fall; you will be surprised at the growth they have made. Many people suppose they have been planted two years.

SHANAHAN BROS.

"Fruit Growers' Directory" a Treasure.

FLAT ROCK, MICH., June 28, 1893.

Dear Sir: Your dealings with us have been decidedly satisfactory. We have tried to be gentlemen, and you have been gentlemanly. Your "Fruit Growers' Directory" is a treasure to fruit growers. It secures for them the best markets without trouble or expense. Wishing you success in your good work, we remain,

PARISH & SONS.

Amount of purchase, \$300.00.

These Nurseries are 37 years old—Just in the prime of life.

PLUMS.

This fruit is always very scarce in the market, as the demand is simply enormous. Plums usually sell for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel, and are extremely profitable, often bringing \$500 and over per acre, and owing to the improved method of spraying and jarring the trees, they are as sure to bear as any other fruit.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

The prevalence of the disease of the plum commonly known as the "Black Knot," which has so much discouraged people in the Eastern States from giving to the plum its merited share of attention, has as yet done but little damage west of the Mississippi River, but its appearance should be guarded against, and its ravages prevented by keeping the trees in healthy condition, which is done by good cultivation, and removing the Knot by amputation on its first appearance. Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or Knot, than neglect. But the great enemy of the plum is the insect known as the Curculio, a small dark brown beetle which punctures the fruit in depositing its egg from which is hatched the destructive grub, and causing the fruit to drop prematurely and rot. Two ways of destroying this Curculio and saving the crop of fruit is recommended, viz :

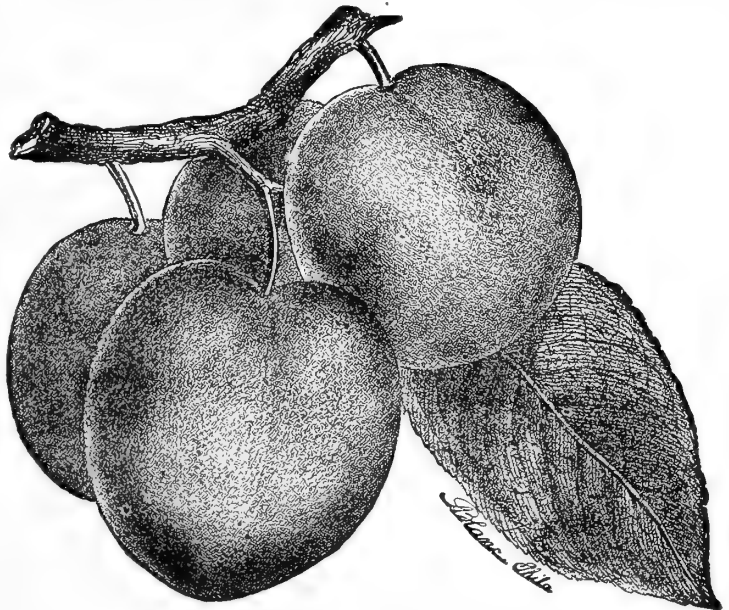
First: Spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose under the tree, and then jar the tree so as to shake down all the fruits that have been stung, as well as all the Curculios; both insect and stung fruit are destroyed. Begin to do this as soon as the blossom falls, and keep it up daily, or at least tri-weekly, until the fruit is half grown. The morning is the best time to do this, when the insect is chilled and stupid.

Second: The best remedy, and the one generally adopted now doubtless, is the spraying of the trees, directions for which is given in the **last pages of this Catalogue**. If those who really desire to grow fine crops of this most delicious fruit will try either of these systems, and follow it up rigidly, they will be successful.

Plums bear best when planted close together, not over 12 to 16 feet apart, as in this way the blossoms will fertilize one another better. There are sorts among plums that are rather deficient of pollen, (this is the fruit producing dust of the blossom) and which seldom bear unless planted close to some other strong blooming variety.

PRUNING PLUMS.

The pruning of plums planted for orchard consists of keeping the trunks clean from shoots, and to head back the top of the trees so as to make a nice, uniform round head. The heading back should begin about the third year.



BEAUTY OF NAPLES.

SPRAYING PUMPS.

We are pleased to announce that we have secured the general agency for "The Field Force Pumps," which are endorsed in the government agricultural reports, and which range in price from \$3.00 to \$100.00. We can furnish a good substantial hand spraying pump for \$3.00. Any information will be cheerfully given concerning spraying pumps. Please write for prices and catalogue. See third page of cover.

Like Men and Gentlemen.

IRONVILLE, O., Aug. 27, 1892.

It is with pleasure we write this acknowledgment of Greening Bros' promptness, carefulness and square dealing in filling our orders last spring. We can candidly aver that in our dealings with them they did their best to furnish us promptly with carefully selected stock, and in every particular treated us like **men and gentlemen**.

FREDERICK BROS.

Size of order, 15,850 trees and plants.

All they were Represented.

PORT AUSTIN, MICH., Sept. 26, 1892.

The fruit trees we received from your Nurseries were **all they were represented to be**. The summer of 1891 was very dry in our county, but they did fine, and are looking splendid. We would recommend anyone wishing trees to secure them from Greening Bros.

[Signed]

THOMAS SULLIVAN.

FRANK SULLIVAN.

Size of order, \$356.00.

You Should plant the Clairgeau de Nantes Pear. Read its history.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bleecker's Gage—Above medium; yellow; juicy and rich; fair grower and productive. Last of August.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums; Last of September.

Copper—Of medium size, oval; dark copper; rather acid; good for culinary purposes; being nearly exempt from the attacks of the curculio, it is a very certain bearer. Considerably grown in some localities on the Hudson river, where it is esteemed for its productiveness, and found valuable as a market variety. Last of September.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Duane's Purple—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

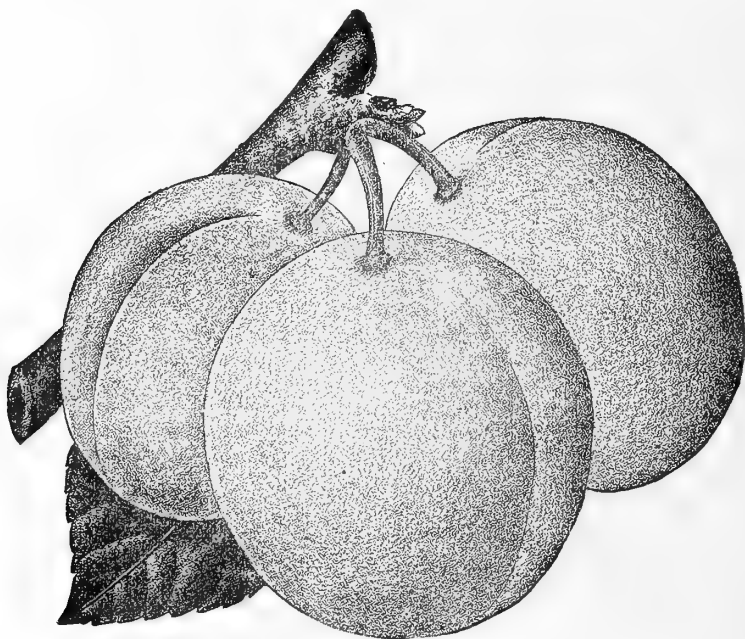
Geuii—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, round-



GEUII PLUM—Reduced Size.

ish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid; free-stone. Season, last of August and first of September.

Imperial Gage—(Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.



LOMBARD PLUM.

Green Gage—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of Aug.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Jefferson—Large, yellow; reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Lombard—(Becker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

We send out no tree or plant that we would not set ourselves.

Magnum Bonum—(Yellow Egg)—Large, yellow; fine for culinary purposes; last of August.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow; firm; juicy; luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous. An early and abundant bearer."

Pond Seedling—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

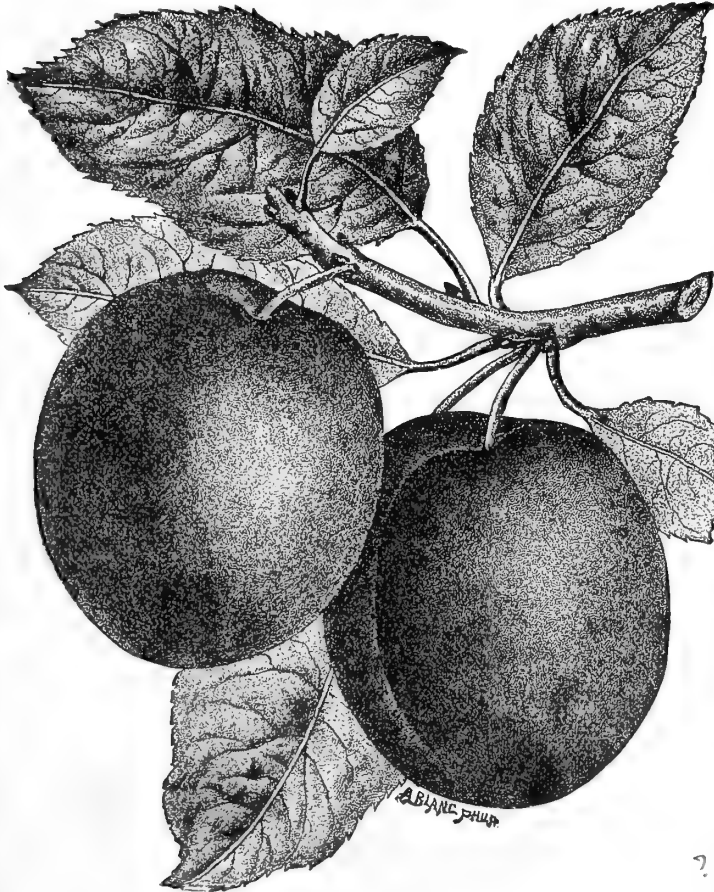
Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shippers' Pride—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Saratoga—This new plum has all the desired qualities to make it a strictly first-class market variety. It was originated on J. Humphrey's place near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The original tree has borne at least 15 heavy crops of excellent large and fine fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit is of violet red, juicy and pleasant; first-class shipper; a very early bearer. One tree in Geo. Finzel's yard, in Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 fine large plums the second year.

Smith's Orleans—Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with fine flavor; very productive. Free. September.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio proof.



SHIPPERS' PRIDE.

Monroe—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower, and abundant bearer.

Peach—Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive. Last of August.

A \$210.00 Customer.

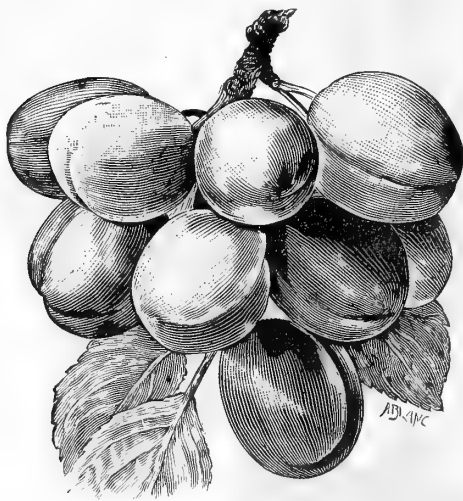
YORK, MICH., June 19, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: My dealings with your firm have been very agreeable so far.

A. D. CONDE.

Washington—Large, green, somewhat red-dened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive; last of August.



Cluster of Saratoga Plums.

Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

A \$1215.00 CUSTOMER.

Go to Mr. Paul, Thou Farmer, Consider His Ways and be Wise.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 12, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have been doing a great deal of thinking lately. My granary is full of wheat that I have stored there for the last two years in the hope of getting a fair price for it, but the market dropped down to 48c. this week. It looks as though I shall not be able to realize what it cost me to raise it. I tell you that I am thankful that I set out a good orchard, and have a good notion to set out a large vineyard. If you will kindly look over my land and recommend me the best sorts to plant I think I shall go into it.

Yours truly,

GODFREY S. PAUL.

Mr. Paul gave us an order of \$100.00 in the spring of 1892, of \$300.00 in the spring of 1893, and in 1894 for \$815.

Your Dealings are Honorable.

Graytown, O., Oct. 5, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The plum trees I bought of you last spring, amounting to about twenty hundred, are just what you represented them to be, and in fact better than I expected. Your dealings with me have been honorable and square, and I have recommended you to all that speak of setting out trees, and trust you will be rewarded for your square dealing.

I am yours very truly,

A. F. FRIESE.

JAPAN, OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

This class of plums is introduced from Japan. They are very vigorous growers, and their foliage is very ornamental. From our experience, however, they are adapted only to the western climate. In sections where they succeed they are very productive and profitable.

Botan—Lemon yellow ground, nearly over-spread with bright cherry and heavy bloom, large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank—The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late, and consequently is more likely to escape the late spring frosts.

Ogon—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Kelsey—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Hardy, and will undoubtedly prove valuable both for ornament and fruit.

Prunus Pissardii—From Persia: this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval; dark crimson color, juicy and fairly good, but desirable for cooking; hardy and productive; free from curculio.

Satsuma—Claimed to be the largest and most profitable variety of Japan plums. Fruit purplish red and very large.

Trees Satisfactory and Doing Well.

SOUTH FRANKFORT, MICH., June 24, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees I received from your Nursery last spring are doing exceedingly well. I shall want some apple trees next spring, and you will receive my order. Your dealings with me have been very satisfactory, indeed. Yours truly,

Amount of purchase, 130 trees. SETH BAILEY.

Good Words from a Pleased Customer.

IRONVILLE, OHIO, June 26, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am more than pleased with the trees and berry plants I received from your Nursery last spring. They are making such a large growth at present that I will surely have a large crop next year. I intend to plant out 500 peaches, 1,000 grapes and 10,000 berry plants the coming spring, and no other firm but yours will furnish the stock. I am entirely satisfied with your dealings. Many thanks for your square dealings. Yours truly,

VINCENT HEINTSCHEL.

Purchase, 1,600 trees and plants.

We sell our stock with honest names and at honest prices.



SARATOGA.

(A DECIDED ACQUISITION.)

This new plum has all the desired qualities to make it a strictly first-class market variety. It was originated on J. Humphrey's place, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The original tree has borne at least fifteen heavy crops of excellent large and fine fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit is violet red, juicy and pleasant. A first-class shipper. A very early bearer. One tree in Mr. George Finzel's yard, Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 fine large plums the second year.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections. They thrive well budded on peach stock.

De Soto—A very hardy, native variety, extremely productive and very profitable. Originated in Wisconsin.

Marianna—Fruit as large or larger than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal red when ripe, and so beautiful that it attracts general attention in the market. Skin rather thick, stone small, quality excellent.

Miner—An improved variety of the Chickasaw. Medium size, oblong, pointed apex; skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the west. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Early in October.

A \$600 Customer.

NEWPORT, MICH., June 16, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: We have dealt with your firm for the past four years, and we are pleased to state that we have found your dealings entirely satisfactory. Through your instructions and advice we have attained much better success than we ever expected. We shall plant again largely next season, and Greening Bros. will get our order. We will recommend your firm wherever we can. Our plum trees, planted two years ago, are loaded with fruit; some of the trees grew over five feet the first season. You can certainly grow the best trees in the world. We thank you for all your favors. Very respectfully,

JOS. & FRANK MELOCHE.

Later.

NEWPORT, MICH., August 30, 1893.

We are the happy owners of a fine plantation of trees and vines. This plantation was secured of Greening Bros., and set out according to their directions. The choice of varieties was wholly theirs, as was also the selection of soil for the different sorts, and as a result we have the best possible success. Some of our young plum trees have made a growth of 5 feet in one year. We give Greening Bros. our thanks. We also give them the right to use our name.

MELOCHE BROS.

An \$846 Customer Lost One Tree out of 1,400.

Gentlemen: Out of the 473 pear trees, 440 plums, 28 apples, 2 peach and 475 quince trees received from your Nursery last spring, I have lost only one tree. With the exception of a few gooseberries and blackberries, everything else is doing splendid. I am well pleased with my success thus far.

Yours truly, SEXTUS FLINT,
Newport, Mich.

Later—This is an Unsolicited Testimonial, which speaks very Encouragingly of our Dealings, our Fruit Growers' Directory, and of our Splendid Stock.

NEWPORT, MICH., August 17, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am pleased to say that the stock of trees and bushes I purchased of you last spring was all A No. 1, and as fine a lot as I ever saw in my life. I must say that my purchase of \$864.12 is entirely satisfactory, and your dealings with me were honest, fair and square. I also appreciate your instructions for planting, pruning and shipping, but above all I value your Fruit Growers' Directory. I have already received nine applications for my fruit. I was over and through your nurseries and orchards the other day, and was so well pleased with what I saw, that I am more than ever encouraged and sure of success as a fruit grower. If interested planters desire to write me, I will answer the correspondence promptly and to the best of my knowledge.

Yours truly, SEXTUS FLINT.

Pottawattamie—A strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground, overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than the Wild Goose, no astringency in skin or pulp. So far has given large crops of fruit every year, and is claimed to be curculio proof.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone. As to quality, we find them superb for cooking, and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer, and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

The Trees Look Very Well.

Grand Rapids, O., Nov. 1, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees look very well. I am only sorry that you could let me have so few Yellow Egg. I thank you for the stock and also for the collection of roses you kindly sent along.

C. C. STERLING.

Later—Lost Only One Tree.

Grand Rapids, O., August 7, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Of the 1,000 one-year-old plum trees bought of you I have lost but one, so that my loss is but one-tenth of one per cent. I am more firmly convinced than ever that my stock is the right thing, and I am entirely pleased with it. The marvelous growth you speak of in your nursery rows is no larger than mine have made. Please give me a list of what you have this fall, as I shall want some more.

Yours truly,

C. C. STERLING,

Trav. Agt. for E. C. Shaw & Co., Toledo, O.

The City of Detroit our Customer.

Office of the Commissioner of Parks and
Boulevards, Detroit Mich., Dec. 7, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th, enclosing receipt, is received. With reference to condition and quality of goods received [100 catalogues] would state that they were very satisfactory indeed.

Respectfully, WM. H. CHRISTIAN.

Out of 2,048 Gooseberries, Only One Dead.

FLAT ROCK, MICH., June 17, 1893.

Dear Sirs: The stock I received from your Nursery last spring done splendid. Out of 2,048 plants there is only one dead. They are as pretty as a picture. I have splendid success in growing fruit thus far, and you can bet your life I will enlarge my plantation. I want some more of your currants, blackberries and plums; the best you got.

Yours truly, F. R. LABLANC.

A Thankful Patron.

REA, MICH., July 16, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees and plants received from you the past two years have proved very satisfactory. My success in fruit growing, thanks to your instructions, have been very gratifying. All my future orders will be intrusted to you.

Yours respectfully, WM. H. ANSTEAD.

Size of purchase, \$159.00.

Trim Trees and Bushes yearly, but not severely.

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line up avenues, as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

The cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in the market. For spraying see last pages of catalogue.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

Elton—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, one of the best. Last of June.

Ida—Said to be one of the hardiest cherries known. Fruit medium to large, pale yellow nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender; juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

Luelling—(Black Republican)—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

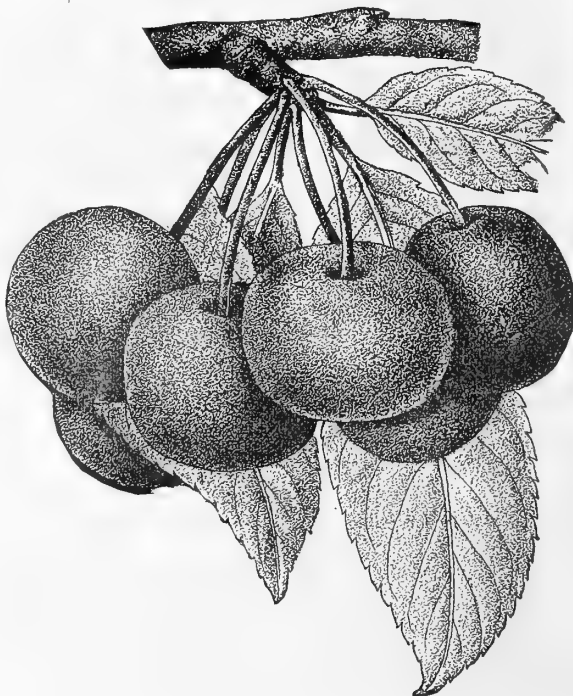
Windsor—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Belle de Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive.



DYEHOUSE.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut on next page.)

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive.

Late Duke — Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

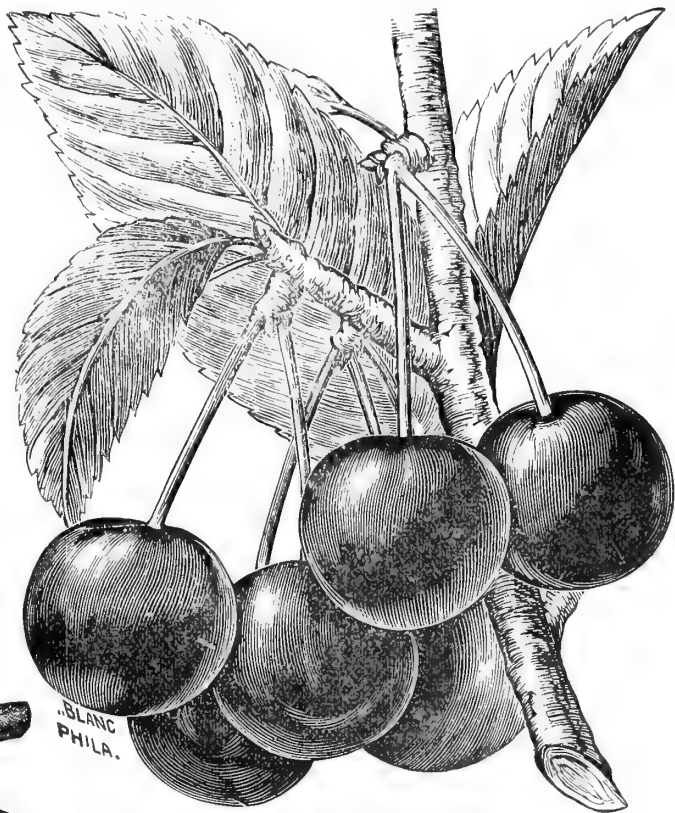
Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.

Louis Phillippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive, of great value. A native of France.

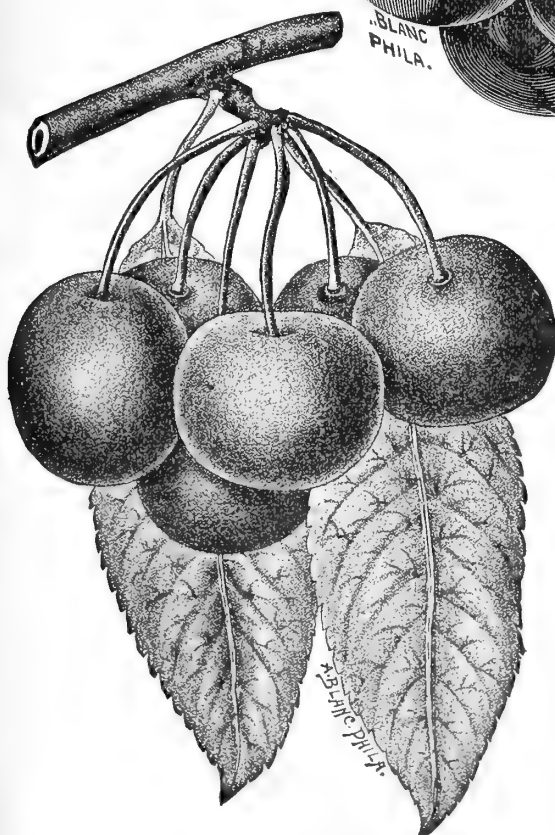
May Duke — Large red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency, Large — A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

We are the only recognized and **AUTHORIZED** Nursey Supply House for Michigan State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.



OSTHEIM.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Olivet—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early, and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet sub-acidulous flavor.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market on account of its very late ripening. The latest of all cherries.

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large with a sweet sub-acid flavor.

Well Satisfied.

Dundee, Mich., August 25, 1892.

My dealings with Greening Bros. were always of the most satisfactory character, and I would not advise any one to go anywhere else to buy fruit trees, as they could not be better suited in stock and price of same. I am well satisfied.

F. P. PEARCE.

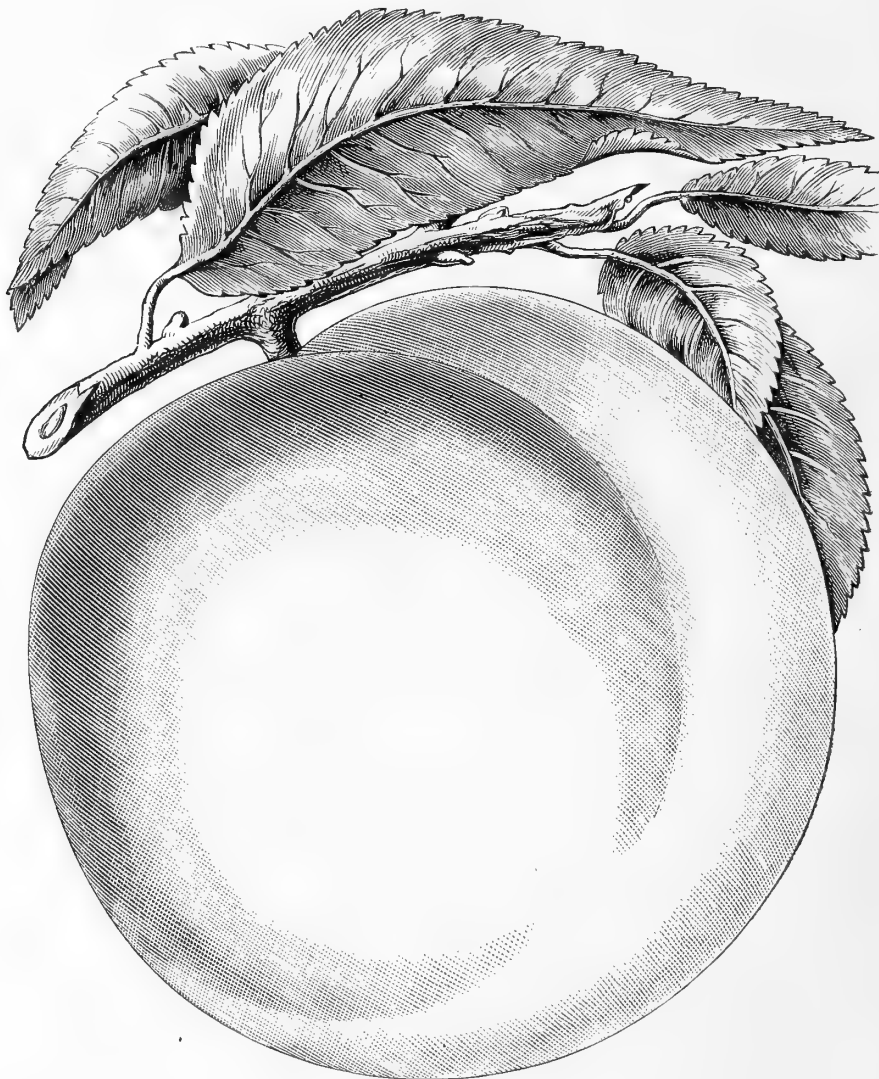
Size of order, 6,150 trees and plants.

Read Our Testimonials. We have thousands like them.

PEACHES.

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

Peaches are fast growers, and the crops that are planted among them are the most important part in peach culture. Continuous working will cause the trees to grow fast, become short-lived and bear but little fruit; on the other hand, if the trees are worked only enough to produce good healthy growth, it will harden the wood and form fruit buds. They will be both hardy and productive in this way.



NEW PROLIFIC, the King of the Peach Orchard.

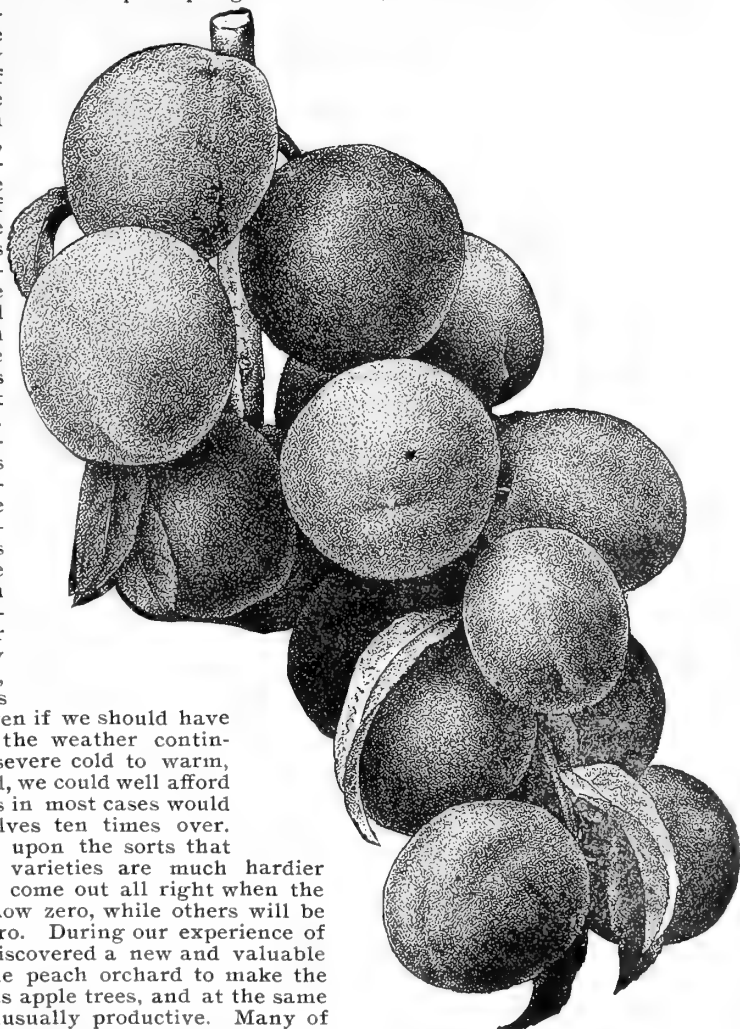
Peach growers will do well to observe the following: The trunks of peach trees should not be trained higher than two and one-half to three feet; the previous year's growth should be shortened back about one-third each year; shoots from the trunks and lower large branches should be cut off. Wood ashes are excellent top dressing. Wash the trees every year in May with weak lye or strong soap suds, to kill the insects that harbor in the crevices of the bark. Our method to secure sound and healthy trees every year is to spray the trees with Paris Green. (See last pages of Catalogue.) Spray your trees in the evening or on a cloudy day. This requires but little work, and kills all the insects. It may be men-

Cultivate a Good Crop of Fruit and Good Habits.

tioned here that it is of great importance that the right varieties be set out, as there are hardy sorts among peaches as well as in apples and pears; some varieties will stand from 10 to 15 degrees more cold than others. We have trees here on our place that were planted in the year 1876 (Centennial year) that have borne from 8 to 10 crops and the trees to-day are still sound and healthy.

Peaches have done very well the past seven or eight years. Alexander, Elberta, New Prolific and Early Davidson were loaded with fine fruit in 1893. Washtenaw county had a full crop of all kinds of peaches, which sold at \$3.50 per bushel hanging on the trees. We planted a large peach orchard the past spring for market, and we advise all land owners

who have favorable locations to do the same thing, and make yearly profits of hundreds of dollars per acre. Late Crawfords were sold in small half peck baskets, bringing \$4.25 per bushel; some trees bore five bushels. The season of 1891 was one of the greatest peach seasons ever known in the history of horticulture; the fruit all sold at good round figures, with an enormous profit to the grower. Many farmers made fortunes in that season's peach crop. The prevailing prejudice against peaches that the trees will winter kill and that there is too much risk in setting out peach orchards for profit seems to be quite universal; we can say, however, from actual experience, that our peaches have done very well the past ten years, bearing heavy crops nearly every year. Even if we should have an irregular winter, the weather continually changing from severe cold to warm, and the trees be injured, we could well afford the loss, since the trees in most cases would have paid for themselves ten times over. A great deal depends upon the sorts that are planted, as some varieties are much hardier than others; some will come out all right when the mercury falls to 25 below zero, while others will be injured at 15 below zero. During our experience of many years we have discovered a new and valuable method of treating the peach orchard to make the trees nearly as hardy as apple trees, and at the same time making them unusually productive. Many of our farmers have very desirable and favorable locations for a peach orchard, especially if sheltered on the west side, either by buildings, timbered woods or a hillside; they are sure to make peach growing a success, if they will but set out the trees, which will not cost them much, as peach trees are lower in price than other fruit trees.



BRANCH OF NEW PROLIFIC, 16 inches long,
the greatest bearer on earth.

Could Have Gone Across the Continent.

Bridgman, Mich., April 13, 1892.

The bill of trees you furnished me were five days in transit and were in such fine condition that they could have gone across the continent in good order. I am well pleased with all, in fact, they were the most thrifty lot of trees I ever set out. I let my neighbors have a few and they acknowledge them the best they ever saw. The apple and pear trees I bought of you last fall were also very nice and they went through the winter well. I shall want at least 3,000 peach, pear and apple trees next fall and I will confer with you before buying.

WILLIAM C. BABCOCK.

We furnished him 1,265 fruit trees.

LATER--The NEW PROLIFIC stood the test and is the Hardest Peach grown.

Office of the Hillside Fruit Farm,
Bridgman, Mich., March 31st, 1894.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The NEW PROLIFIC went through this last storm and frost uninjured, while nearly all of the other peach buds were killed. Please ship me at once 100 NEW PROLIFIC first size trees. The New Prolific is all O. K.

Yours truly,
WM. C. BABCOCK.

Fruit Culture is Healthful, Pleasant and Profitable.

Alexander's Early — (Alexander) — Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

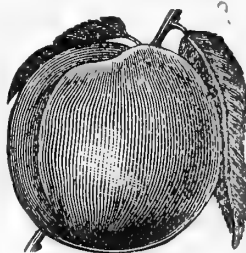
Amsden's June — (Amsden) — Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Bilyeu's Late October — Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper. An excellent very late peach.

Barnard's Early — Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of September. One of the hardiest.

Champion — A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., claimed to be hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. August 15th.

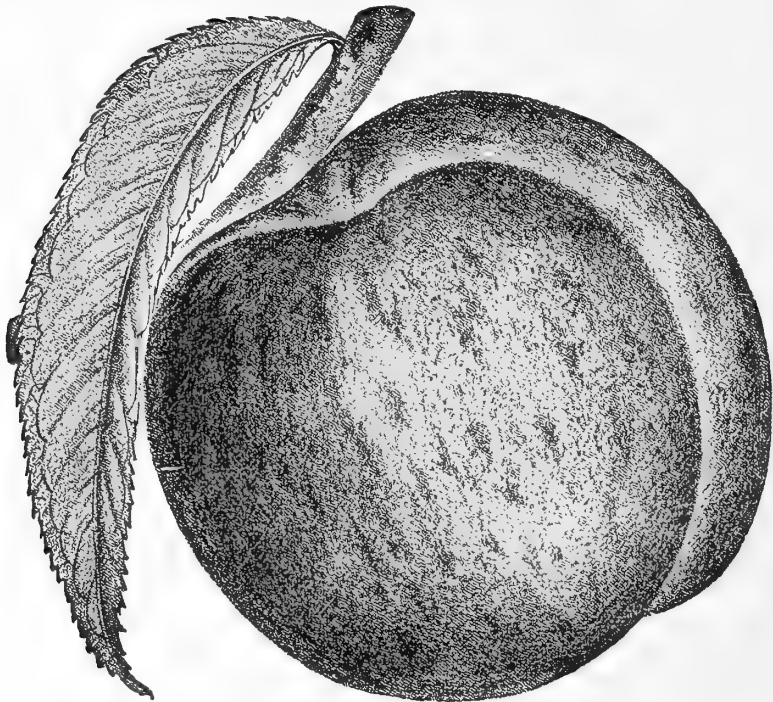
Crawford's Late — Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.



CROSBY, Reduced Size.

Crosby — Originated near Billerica, Mass., in 1875, and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Middle of September.

Early Davidson — Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very delicious. The hardiest peach tree grown. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. We can most heartily recommend this variety where all other sorts have failed.



MOUNTAIN ROSE.

Coolidge's Favorite — Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Early — A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted.

Early Canada — Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

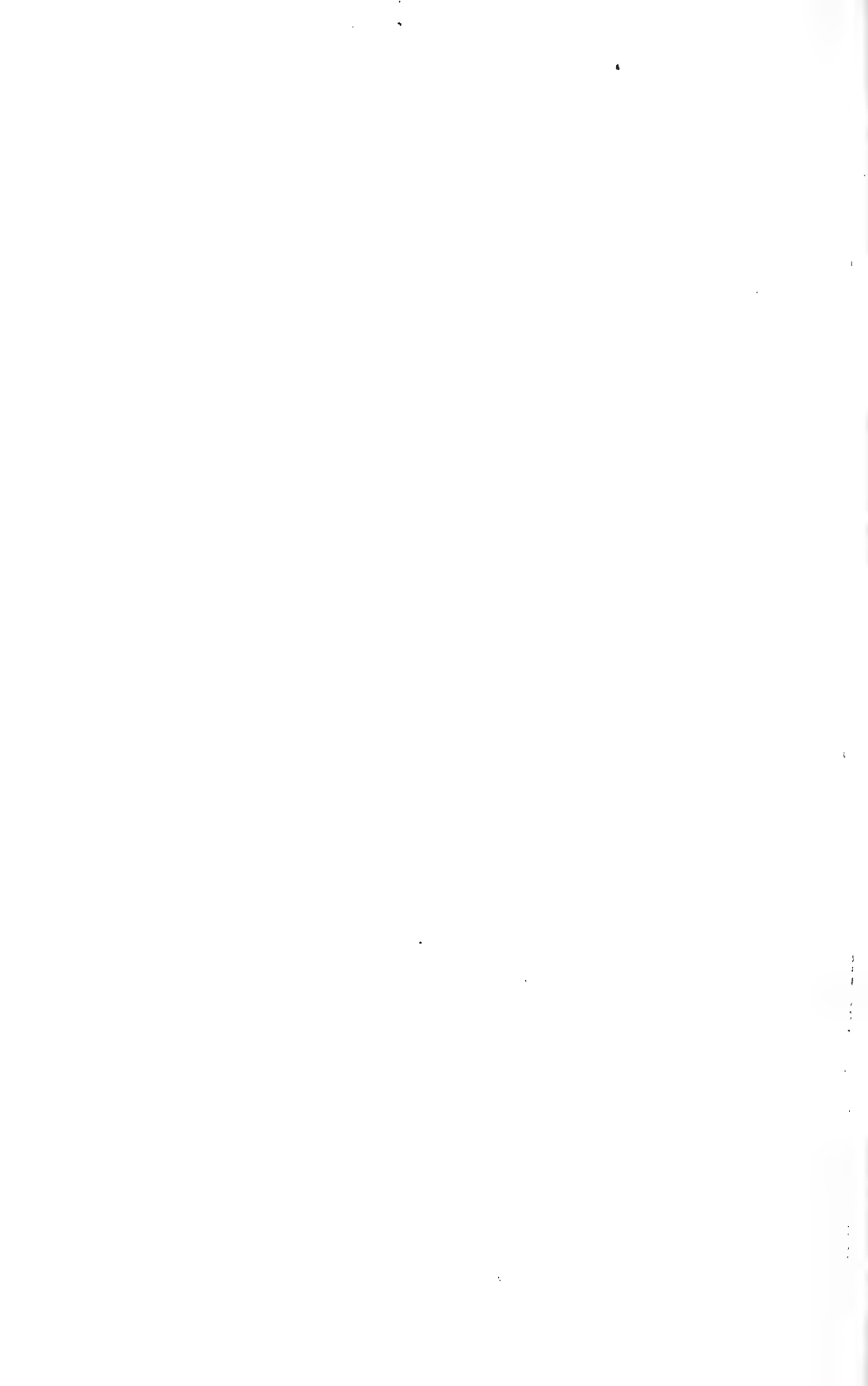
Elberta — A very large, yellow, slightly shaded, free stone peach; claimed to be very productive and a profitable market variety.



NEW PROLIFIC.

(THE KING OF THE PEACH ORCHARD.)

A very large and hardy free-stone Peach, introduced in 1890 by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. Fruit is very large, handsome and juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. "Tree very hardy," more so than Crawford. A very early and abundant bearer; trees usually begin to bear the second year. It is the "King of the Peach Orchard," because it was the only peach whose buds were uninjured by the heavy late frosts Spring '94, in the peach belts of Western Michigan. Trees sold only with the "New Prolific Trade Mark Tag" attached. None genuine without.



Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen peaches.

George IV.—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Globe—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.

Honest John—Medium to large, yellow, flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. The earliest good peach we have, and promises to be a leading orchard variety.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent; late.

Jacques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

Lemon Free—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality. Ripens after the Late Crawford.

Morris White—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. We have fruited it and can recommend it highly. (See cut.)

Old Mixon Cling-stone—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling-stone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free-stone—Large; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Red Cheek Melocoton—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Ripens late in September.

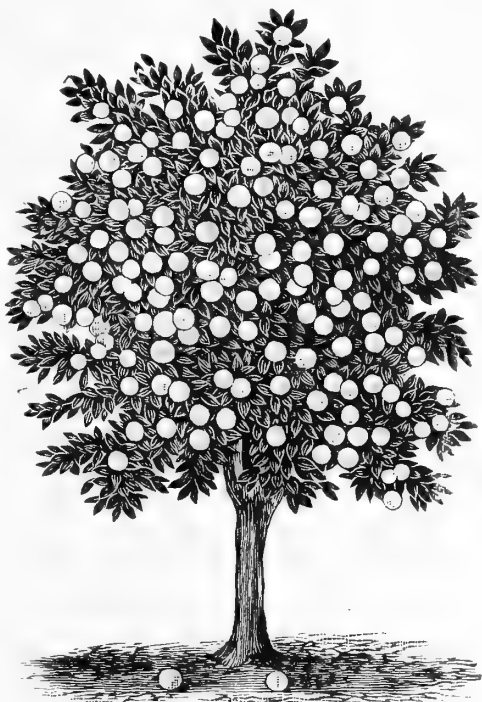
Reeves' Favorite—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive; one of the best and most reliable yellow market peaches. Last of July.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late, showy market sort.

Steadley—Fruit very large, of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone and of a delicious flavor. Early in October.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Smock Free—(Beer's Smock)—Large; orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone; moderately juicy and rich. Very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.



NEW PROLIFIC PEACH TREE THE THIRD YEAR.

A Wonderful Bearer.

Snow's Orange—Medium size; orange yellow with a deep dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. Fore part of September.

Wager—Large; yellow and red, flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August.

Wheatland—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Wonderful—A free-stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree wonderfully prolific.

Yellow Rareripe—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

The future of Michigan depends upon her fruits.

THE NEW PROLIFIC.

THE KING OF THE PEACH ORCHARD.

A GREAT BEARER.

AN ACCIDENTAL SEEDLING.

(SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION.)

A new and very large peach originated near Tiffin, Ohio, and introduced by us in 1890. Fruit is very large and handsome, ripening right after Early Crawford; flesh juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Free-stone. The tree is much hardier than the Crawford.

In the winter of '91 to '92 it stood the severe test of 20° below zero without the tree being injured in the least, while the Crawford was badly frozen down, and in the spring of '94 stood the test of the heavy spring frosts which killed nearly all of the peach buds in western Michigan. On account of the hardiness of the bud, its time of ripening, its great productiveness, and its very large size and excellent quality, we rightfully claim it to be without a question the "KING OF THE PEACH ORCHARD."

It will bear two bushels to the Crawford's one. It is the handsomest grower of any variety grown.

This peach being a free-stone, very large in size, beautiful in shape and color, ripening as it does between the Early and Late Crawfords, at a time when large peaches are very scarce, and the tree being a great bearer, extremely hardy in growth and habits, and magnificent in appearance, is without question the best peach grown. It has created a revolution among fruit growers. It has conquered all opposition and won its way to the front rank, where it stands

THE CROWNED KING OF THE PEACH ORCHARD.

FAC SIMILE OF NEW PROLIFIC TAG.

New Prolific Trade-Mark Tag.

(Adopted and Confirmed by the Introducers Jan. 1. 1891.)

The Number and Initials of the Tree bearing this Tag is -----



Every Tree must be Numbered and have this Trade Mark Tag Attached. None Genuine without.

BEWARE + OF + INFRINGERS.

[The Color of the New Prolific Trade-Mark Tag is Red.]

..... PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

No person is authorized to sell this peach except those who carry the New Prolific Certificate of Authority. Every tree must be numbered and have Trade Mark Tag attached as represented above. None genuine without.

FINE LARGE FRUIT THE SECOND YEAR.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 1, 1893.

We had some very fine and large fruit on the New Prolific trees received from you two years ago.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

THEY BEAT THE WORLD.

SAGINAW, MICH., Sept. 1, 1893.

The New Prolific planted two years ago are loaded heavy with fine large fruit. They beat the world.

C. HEINEMAN.

HOW IS THIS FOR THE NEW PROLIFIC PEACH: THIS CROWNS IT AS THE KING OF THE PEACH ORCHARD IN REALITY.

OFFICE HILLSIDE FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY, }
BRIDGMAN, MICH., March 31, 1894.

The New Prolific went through this last storm and frost uninjured, while nearly all of the other peach buds were killed. Please ship me at once 100 New Prolific first size trees. The New Prolific is all O. K.

Yours truly,

WM. C. BABCOCK.

BEARING HEAVY THE SECOND YEAR.

WASHTENAW, MICH., Sept. 12, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros.

One year ago last spring I purchased 100 New Prolific peach trees from your nursery, which all lived and made a wonderful large growth; a few of them grew nearly four feet the first season. This year I am surprised to see nearly all of them bearing already. I counted on one tree ten nice large peaches, which are now nearly ripe. I think this is pretty good for the second year. I never saw anything to beat them.

Yours truly,

P. GODFREY.

The New Prolific is the King of the Peach Orchard.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Said to be the hardiest of all Apricots, and to have stood the test of 30 degrees below zero without injury. In Kansas and Nebraska they have been planted quite largely, and are reported as being remarkably healthy and free from diseases and insects.

A reliable method to employ in growing Apricots is to plant them on the east side of walls and buildings, and train the tree in grape vine shape, by fastening the limbs against the building.

Alexander—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Catharine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium-sized; yellow; mild; sub-acid; good.

Gibb—Tree hardy; grows symmetrical; productive; fruit medium, yellowish,

sub acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine-flavored as an almond; the best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

These are for Southern and Western sections, and are very productive and delicious in flavor.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

NECTARINES.

These are, in appearance, the most wax-like and exquisite of all fruits for dessert.

Boston—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, pleasant.

Pittmaston's Orange—Large, orange and yellow, rich, excellent, free-stone.

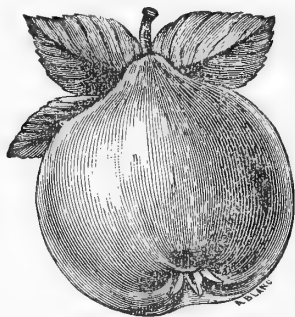
QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Quinces are always in good demand and seldom bring less than \$3.00 per bushel. They bear heavy annual crops and are among the most profitable fruits which can be grown, as they begin bearing the second or third year after setting. This fruit ought to be more extensively grown for market.

We Send out no Plants we would not set ourselves.



Orange Quince—Reduced Size.

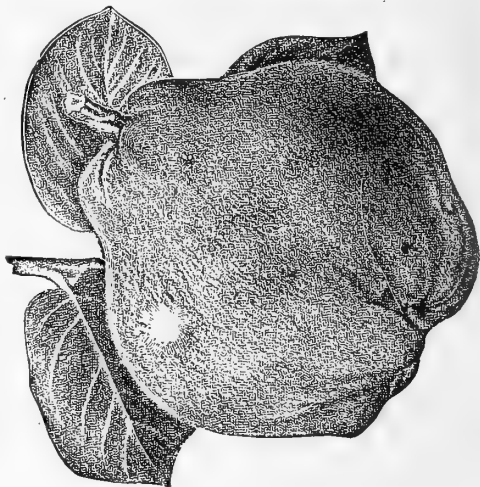
Apple, or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Meech's Prolific The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed, and size large.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color: fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.



Champion Quince—Reduced Size.

GRAPES.



There is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes. We cannot all have an orchard or even a single fruit tree. Some have not room for a single row of currant bushes or a strawberry bed; but who has not room for a grape-vine? Its branches may be trained on a building or a fence. Its roots will run under the sidewalk, along the foundation, beneath the buildings—anywhere and everywhere—in search of plant food, which, dissolved in water, is carried to the leaves, and boiled down, as it were, and converted into grapes. What an opportunity this is for every man and woman to add to the comfort, health and happiness of those depending on them. Fruit culture gives to workingmen almost the only opportunity of adding to their income outside of working hours, and this branch of it is especially inviting.

Raising grapes is unquestionably the most profitable industry for which the soil can be utilized; they come into bearing often the second year after planting, and are sure to produce a good crop of fine fruit every year. Grape vines require less labor and are easier worked than almost any other farm crop we know of. No machinery is required further than a plow, cultivator, hoe and spade. There is an increasing demand for the fruit, especially for the new sorts that have come into prominence recently, which are so superior to the old varieties, on account of their more important qualifications in flavor, color and season of ripening. Our favorite varieties of grapes which we recommend our patrons to plant for profit, are Moore's Early as a very early grape (ripening three weeks before the Concord) Worden, ripening next, sweet, delicious; Brighton, ripening next, sweetest red grape known, large clusters; and Niagara, the best white grape on earth. This grape keeps from 30 to 60 days after being picked, if picked carefully and placed in a cool dry place, and generally sells at from 8 to 15 cents per pound; clusters very large, heavy bearer, hardy, thrifty grower, sweet and attractive. The Concord is an old reliable and well known grape.

Reader: Please stop to figure the enormous profits from a vineyard, at only ten pounds of grapes to the vine.

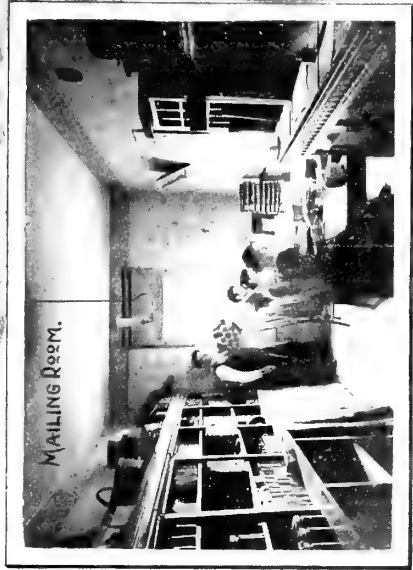
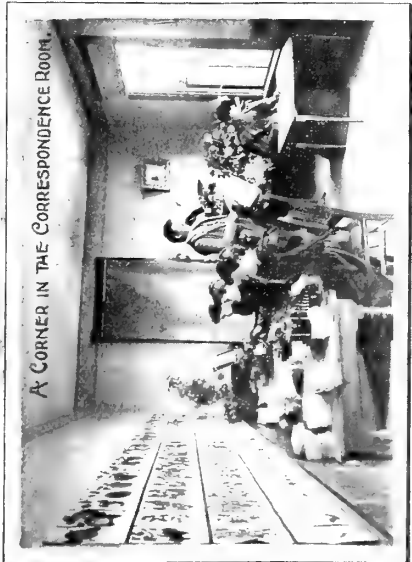
Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instruction will please write for our pamphlet, "Treatise on Fruit Culture," mailed free to patrons. Having a life-long experi-

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.



GREENING BROS.

MONROE,
MICH.

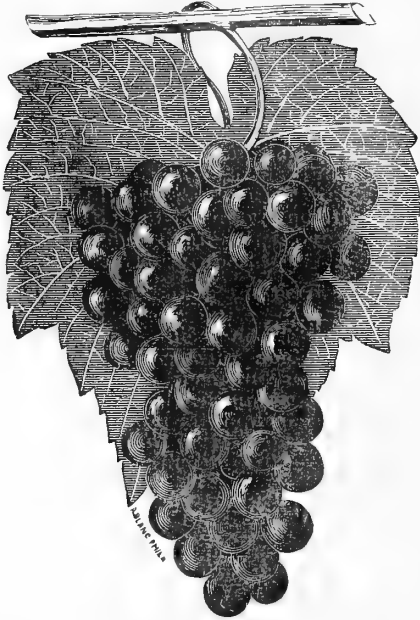


ence on grape culture, and ten acres of experimental vineyard devoted expressly for experimenting and testing the merits of the different varieties and their habits. We will cheerfully answer all inquiries concerning locations, culture, treatment, marketing, etc.

Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two year old vines are the most preferable to plant and will produce a fine crop the third season after transplanting.

CLASS I—BLACK GRAPES.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections, and this makes it one of the most valuable market grapes.



CONCORD—Reduced Size.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

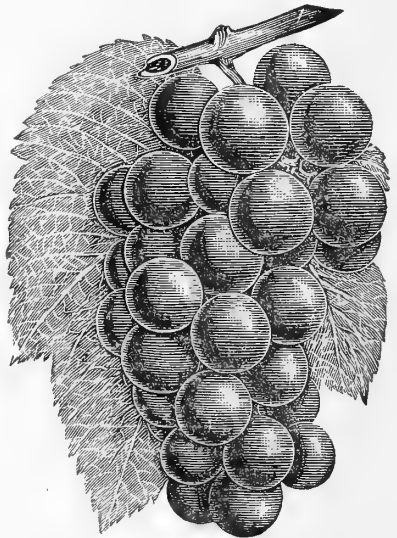
Ives' Seedling—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable at the south.

Merrimac—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich;

vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

Moore's Early—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New Eng-



MOORE'S EARLY—Reduced Size.

land and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

Wilder—(Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella.

I Feel Proud of My Orchard.

Strasburg, Mich., July 31, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am glad to say that I am satisfied with your dealings, and I feel proud of my pear and peach orchard. I have as nice an orchard as I have yet seen.

Yours truly,

JOHN WEIPERT.

Michigan's Greatest Poultry Man a Customer.

Saline, Mich., July 11, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the stock I got of you this season.

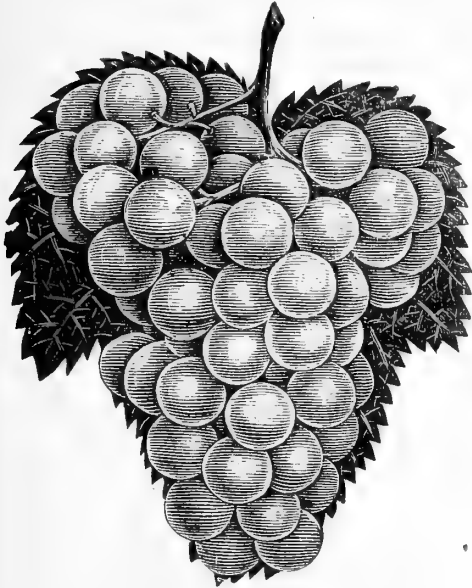
Respectfully,

GEO. J. NISSLY.

Prop'r Michigan Poultry Farm.

It is not Birth, nor Rank, nor State,

Worden—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equalled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more pro-



WORDEN—Reduced Size.

ductive. It is a sure bearer. We consider this variety the most profitable for market. See cut.

CLASS II—RED OR PURPLISH GRAPES.

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.

Brighton—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL among early grapes.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in western New York.

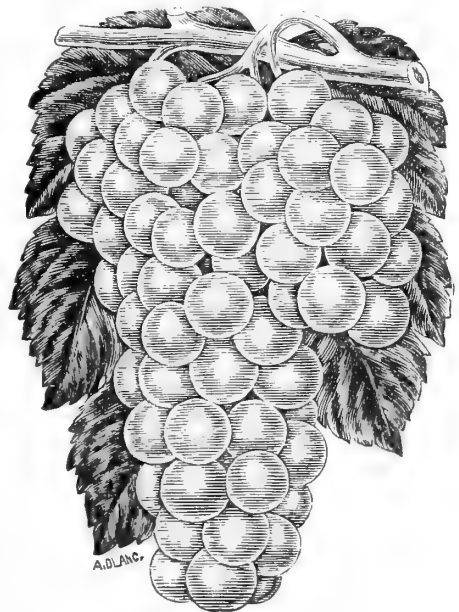
Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact,

shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; one of the longest keepers we have. The Diana is a rampant grower, sometimes producing a great growth of wood at the expense of the fruit, unless root-pruned or planted in very ordinary soil.

Iona—A seedling of the Diana, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, several years since. Bunches large, sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the circumference to the center, with a very rich, sprightly flavor. Should find a place in every garden where the season is long enough to ripen it.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Concord.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size.

Lindley—(Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best and earliest of Rogers'.

It is "Cit Up and Cit" that Makes Men Great.

Massassoit—(Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem—(No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Vergennes—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualities are superior."

Walter—A new variety, originated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A cross between Diana

and Delaware, and partaking of the characteristics of each; vine a free grower, leaves very large and thick; an overabundant bearer; clusters very much larger than Delaware, berry nearly round, nearly as large as Catawba, of a deeper red than Delaware.

Woodruff's Red—A large, handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of Concord, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry makes it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

A \$1200.00 Customer—Right Royal Treatment.

Erie, Mich., Sept. 4, 1892.

Having dealt with the firm of Greening Bros. for the past three years I can pronounce them "hale fellows well met." The bold and enterprising manner in which they conduct their immense business is only rivalled by their prompt and faithful dealings and right royal treatment of all their patrons.

GEORGE R. AGNEW,

Proprietor Lookout Fruit Farm.

Later—Ye Gods! Read This.

Erie, Mich., July 31, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I consider that I have one of the largest fruit plantations in southern Michigan, and every tree, vine and bush came from your nurseries. My Worden grapes are a sight to behold and prettier than any picture you ever saw! I shall have the vineyard photographed, and will send you one of the photos. The vines are strong and heavy and the bunches large and numerous. You ought to come down and see them. My apple orchard is also very nice and I expect the best of results from the Winter Banana apple. Your trees outstrip eastern stock altogether.

Yours truly,

GEORGE R. AGNEW,

Proprietor Lookout Fruit Farm.

Purchased Over \$600.00.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 15, 1892.

I have dealt with Greening Bros. for the past three years and have bought over six hundred dollars (\$600.00) worth of stock from them. I always found everything to my entire satisfaction, and I can cheerfully recommend them as good, straightforward, honest, business men. If any person desires to see my fruit plantation, I will gladly show him around.

JOHN SCHNEIDER.

Size of order, 3,818 trees and plants.

Good Words for Greening Bros.

Monroe, Mich., Nov. 5, 1892.

Two years ago I bought a large bill of vines from Greening Bros., and they all did remarkably well. I would say to my neighbor farmers, and all who are interested in raising fruit, do not be afraid to buy of them. You may rest assured that should there be a mistake they will more than make it right.

AMOS BOYER.

Size of order, \$323.21.

Prompt, Square and Upright.

Petersburgh, Mich., Aug. 25, 1892.

Greening Bros. are always prompt, square and upright, and any one in need of nursery stock would do well to buy of them. My dealings with them have been extensive, and they have always treated me right and done as they agreed. Their stock was always fine and met all my expectations and more too.

CLAUDE VANDUSEN.

Amount of purchase, 2,746 trees and plants.

Exceeded Our Most Sanguine Expectations.

Killmaster, Mich., August 3, 1892.

The trees shipped this spring were without exception a very fine lot, and exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The general expression of farmers in this section of the country was: "Well, if these trees do not do well it will be no use of our trying."

We unhesitatingly thank you for the straightforward and business manner in which our order was filled and handled, and we hope and expect to give you good reports of Clairgeau de Nantes and Beauty of Naples.

KILLMASTER BROS.

Likes to Deal with Men who Do the Fair Thing.

Petersburg, Mich., June 12, 1893.

Gentlemen: In regard to your dealing with me, I have no reason to find a word of fault. I like to deal with men who are ready any time to do the fair thing, as you have with me. Yours truly,

REV. D. A. CURTIS.

Amount of purchase, \$130.00.

Well Satisfied.

Dundee, Mich., August 25, 1892.

My dealings with Greening Bros. were always of the most satisfactory character, and I would not advise any one to go anywhere else to buy fruit trees, as they could not be better suited in stock and price of same. I am well satisfied.

F. P. PEARCE.

Size of order, 6,150 trees and plants.

He who would have the Fruit must climb the Tree.

Lady Washington—The following description by Charles Downing, who has been familiar with the original vine from its infancy, does but simple justice to this valuable and beautiful hybrid: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good; it ripens with the Concord.

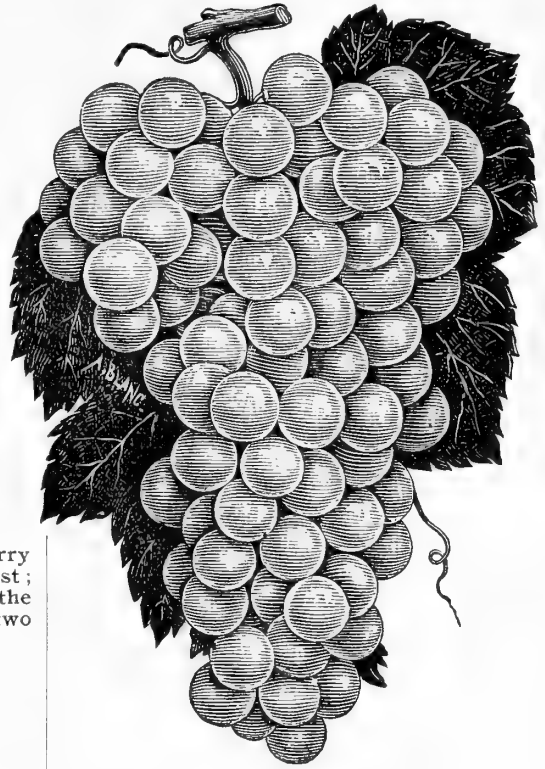
Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy but very good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy. Deservedly popular.

Moore's Diamond—A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.



POCKLINGTON—Reduced Size.

Niagara—This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and fine flavor.



NIAGARA—Reduced Size.

Pocklington—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with the Concord.

An Old Customer Speaks.

Gagetown, Mich., June 18, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I have never dealt with a firm with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order, and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice.

Yours, with best wishes,
JOHN R. BODY.

Amount of purchase \$85.00.

Eastern Trees are Nowhere with Yours.

Lawton, Mich., May 19, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in very fine condition. I saw some to-day from the east which are fair trees, but are nowhere near yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock, and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount.

Yours truly,
D. L. THORNTON.

They Come to Bearing.

Pigeon, Mich., Sept. 5, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: We have had the pleasure of seeing quite a number of the varieties of our fruit *come to bearing*, and have found them everything you recommended them to be; they were even better than we dared to believe. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a rare beauty. We have had five years of dealing with you, and have always found you honest, upright and trustworthy. Wishing your firm a long life and a prosperous one, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

NOAH GEIGER.

Size of order. many hundred dollars.

Many Thanks.

Freedom, Mich., Dec. 7, 1892.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The peach trees I got from you last spring did remarkably well. Many thanks.

Yours truly,
PAUL KRESS.

He who would have the fruit must PLANT the tree.

.. SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT ..



Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, and continue in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

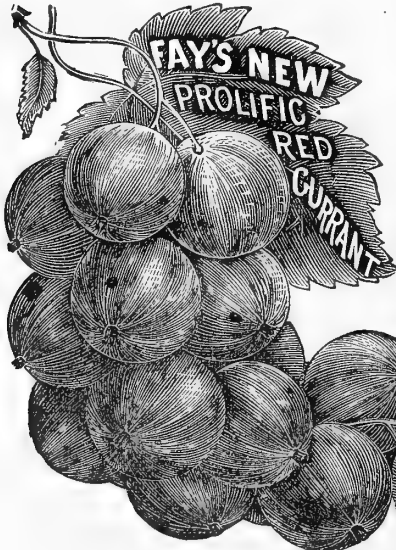
Black Champion—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crاندall—A native black seedling of the western wild currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter; easily picked; can be



VICTORIA CURRANT.



shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and is claimed to be five times as prolific as Cherry. A great acquisition.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Lee's New Prolific Black—A new English variety. The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any yet introduced. The bunches are very long; fruit very large and sweet. For market and domestic use it has no equal.

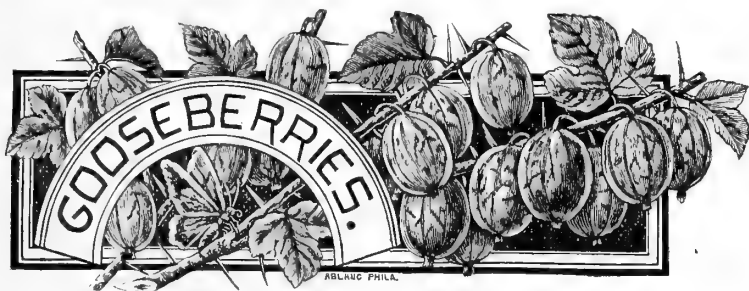
Long Bunched Holland—Very large berry and remarkably long cluster; red and much esteemed as a market berry.

North Star—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

Prince Albert—Berry large, light red; erect grower; immense bearer; ripens late.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

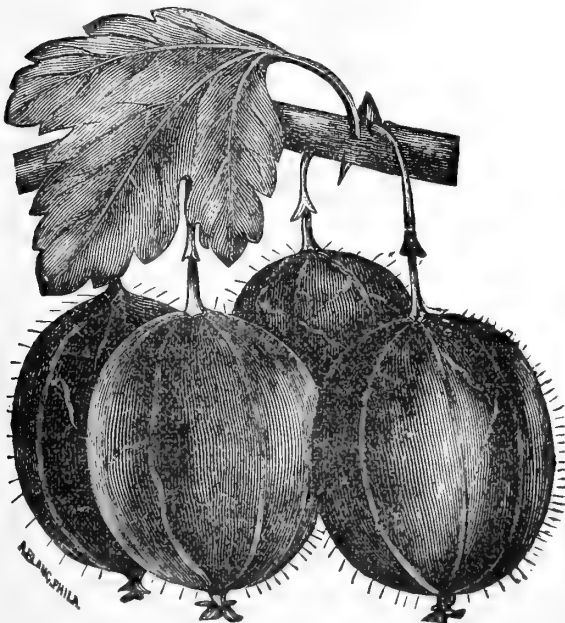


This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The

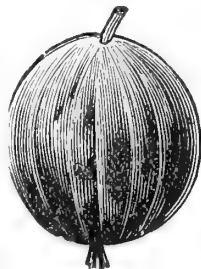
worms attack the gooseberry before the currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on these, there will be little if any trouble from them on the currant bushes.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.



INDUSTRY.

Downing—Originated at Newburg, N. Y. Fruit much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. (See cut.)



DOWNING.

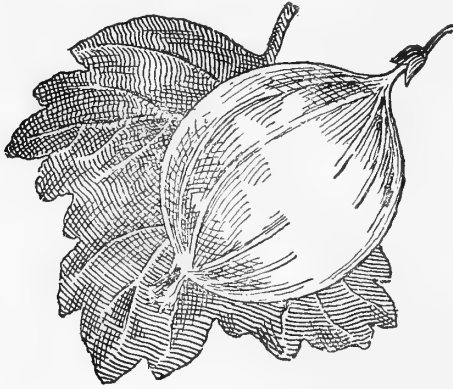
Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of a delicious flavor (See cut.)

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (See cut.)

See last pages of this Catalogue for Spraying directions for Currants and Gooseberries.

We have the best location for a Nursery.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts,



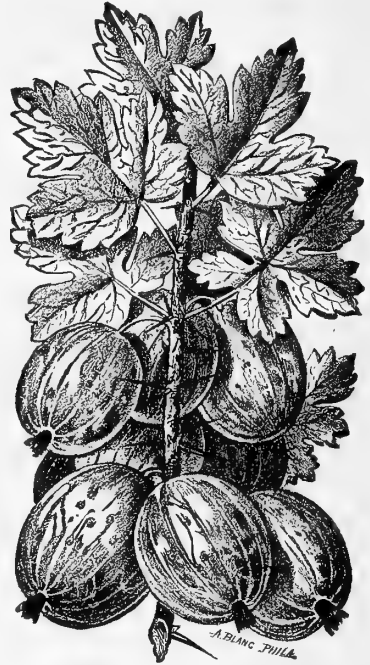
RED JACKET.

and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Triumph—An American seedling, free from mildew, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color

light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Has produced sixty-five berries on a twig twelve inches long. Has been fruiting in Pennsylvania on originator's ground since 1869 with no trace of mildew. Annual bearer.



HOUGHTON.



A well-known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

Culture—If grown by the hedge plan (which is perhaps the best, as they will then support each other), plant rows seven feet apart and three feet apart in

the rows, and as soon as the new growth gets three feet high, pinch it off; this will cause them to branch out, and when the side branches get two feet long nip them off; if they are thus pinched back they will grow low and stocky, will grow more and better fruit, and will not break down with the wind. Allow but three or four stalks to grow in each hill, hoeing off all the rest as they sprout. If kept cut off the whole strength of the roots goes to the main stocks, and they yield enormous crops and are easily attended to. Blackberries should not be worked after July, as working after that time causes a late growth, which is easily killed by winter.

I am glad I got them from you instead of —.

Ionia, Mich., April 25, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees arrived all O. K. They are a nice lot and I am glad I got them from you instead of from —. Please accept thanks for the rare trees given us, and we intend to plant some more next season. You may look for your check about the 27th or 28th.

Yours truly,
CHARLES SCHILD.

Fourteen Years' Dealing Satisfactory.

Amount of Purchase, \$500.00.

Sebawaing, Mich., June 30, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

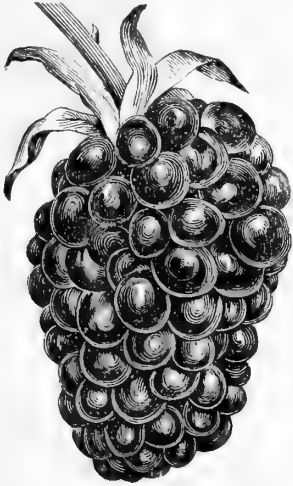
Gentlemen: I have dealt with your nursery for many years, and my dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I have been very successful in growing fruit for market.

Respectfully,
JACOB BECK.

The Winter Banana is the best apple grown.

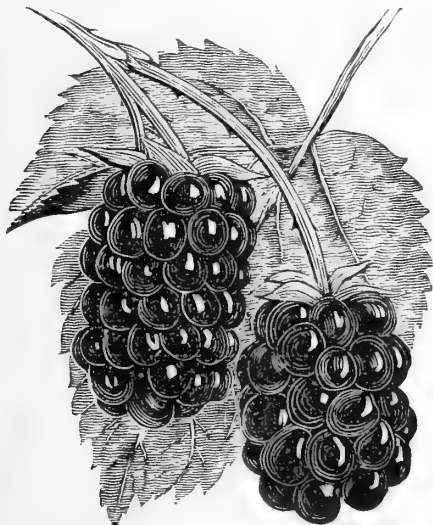
Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie—Very large and very early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.



KITTATINNY.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Although not quite so hardy as the Snyder, yet it

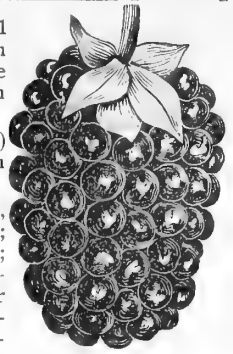


LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

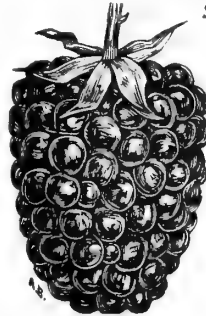
seldom fails, and will withstand the drouth without injury to the berries better than any other sort.

Lawton—(New Rochelle)
—The well known market variety.

Wilson's Early—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.



LAWTON.



SNYDER.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Taylor's Prolific—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30° below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality.

Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equalling in this respect the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the Indiana Farmer, in speaking of this variety, says: "Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

Wachusett Thornless—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable both for home use and market. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy, and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter. soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.

Front Rank Among Nurserymen.

Chelsea, Mich., Sept., 1892.
I have bought fruit trees quite extensively of Greening Bros., and for fair, honorable and upright dealing they take front rank among nurserymen. They are worthy the patronage of planters, and parties wishing first-class, prime nursery stock would do well to confer with them. JOHN CLARK.
Size of order, 1,521 fruit trees.

Did you read our introduction?



Few people, even tillers of the soil, know to what extent the raspberry has been grown of late years. This is more especially the case with black caps. Some who raised from one to five acres now raise from ten to fifty. The price has not come down, nor is it likely to. Black caps are so easily

dried that the grower will not have to pay express charges and commission unless he is pretty sure of a fair price. Red varieties are seldom or never dried. If they can not be sold at a paying price, they are canned or made into a jam or jelly. Any good variety—either black or red—will yield more bushels to the acre than corn, and from three to six crops may be obtained from a single planting. One should have some knowledge of fruit culture before he can expect great success. If really anxious to learn, he can get this knowledge from the experience of others. The directions in this little book, if faithfully carried out, would insure success. Raspberries are worth from three to eight dollars a bushel; they meet with a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered.

Culture.—When plants arrive, plant at once or “heel them in.” Prepare the soil as recommended for strawberries. Unlike strawberries, raspberries are rather benefitted by shade, if not too dense. In field culture, all but the “cap” varieties should be planted in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows; the “caps” six by three and a half feet. In garden culture, plant “caps” five by three feet; the others three feet apart each way. In planting, expose roots to frost, wind and sun as little as possible, and press the earth about the plants very firmly with the feet. Do not plant on a windy day, and do not plant deep. Soon as planted, cut back the canes to within a few inches of the ground, and fall-set plants should have a small mound of earth made over each plant, to protect them from sudden freezing and thawing. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds throughout the season, treating all suckers as weeds, except three to five to a hill, if kept in hills, or a single row, if kept in rows, for fruiting. It is best to plant something of an assortment, as there is a difference in flavor and time of ripening. Do not let them grow up long, slender canes, as is too often done, but pinch them back when three feet high, and when side shoots get fifteen inches long, pinch again. It will well repay the little trouble and time required. You will get better fruit and double the quantity, and canes will not require staking. To keep a raspberry bed in good condition, the old, weak and dead woods should be cut out every season soon after the fruit is gathered, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. Black caps can not be planted in the fall successfully. In cultivating raspberries for market in this locality, earliness is very desirable.

Hints on Marketing Berries.

Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given to you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages.

Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they do eggs. Have them put the small and imperfect ones in one basket, and the large fine ones in the other three. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top ones down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as the top of the basket. For a market five hundred miles or more distant, berries **must** be picked in a very firm and partially green condition. This condition can only be learned by experience.

If possible, engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Price paid pickers is two cents for red and one and a half cents for black caps. Women are preferred, then girls, then boys. To have picking done well requires close supervision. If you would be successful, your picking must be done well at any cost.

Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

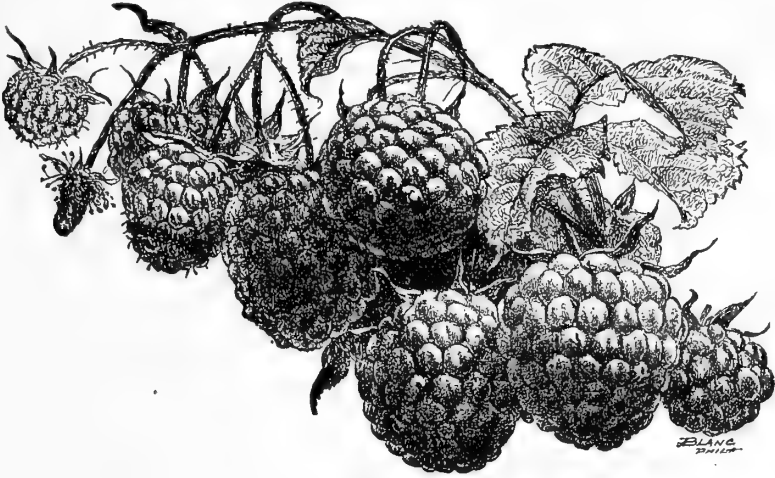
Fruit Growing is the only Star that shines

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinkle's Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety, with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness, and extreme productiveness. Color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size, equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with

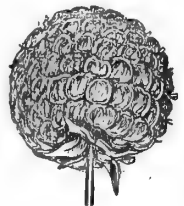


CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert (The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds and it surpasses all others."—E. P. Roe.

vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Hanzel—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early (so early that it has thus far wholesaled in New York at twenty-five cents per pint), and we have a variety of the greatest merit.



HANZELL.

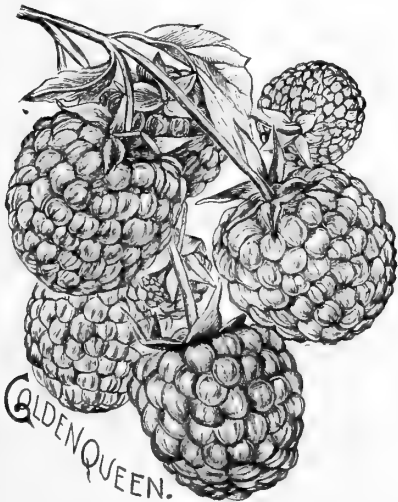
Herstine—Large; oblong; crimson; moderately firm; flavor sub-acid and very good. half hardy. An abundant and early bearer.

Marlboro—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best large early berry for the North.

Philadelphia—An old market sort of moderate size and fair quality; very hardy and productive. Still grown largely in some places.

Rancocas—A very early raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; a good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry.

Reliance—A seedling from Philadelphia, but much more valuable. Flesh firm; quality good; canes hardy and productive. A valuable sort.



Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit large; purple, soft, with sprightly, sub-acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season medium to late.



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

Earhart—Strong, stocky grower with an abundance of stout heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues until stopped by freezing in the autumn.

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)

Johnston's Sweet—Berry nearly as large as Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping, in quality sweeter and more delicious than anything else in the black cap line; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree.

Mammoth Cluster—The largest black cap except Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.



OHIO.

Ohio—The greatest producer among black caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality. Plants very hardy.

Palmer—A new early black cap of extreme hardness. Fruit of large size and good quality. Wonderfully productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.



GREGG.

Souhegan or Tyler—The earliest black raspberry, and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet pleasant flavor.

A Pleasing Word from a \$751 Customer.

Owosso, Mich., June 15, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Friends: Of all the trees and plants you have shipped me I have found everything strictly first-class and I am highly pleased in every respect. I have had three years' dealing with your firm and always found you honest, upright and trustworthy. You can rest assured I will recommend you everywhere I can.

Your patron, JOSEPH FREEMAN.

LATER—Cheering words for the Fruit Growers' Directory.

Owosso, Mich., Aug., 17, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I joyfully give you the right to use my name, and I shall be glad to have the chance, in case of inquiries made, to give you the best reference I can, and which you so richly deserve, as you use all your talents and powers to benefit the fruit growers, and you ought to have ample merit for it. Your directory is excellent in the way of advertising our fruit, and intending planters should place their orders with you. The book has just come out, and I received half a dozen letters from fruit merchants already.

Yours respectfully, JOS. FREEMAN.

A \$250 Customer.

I am perfectly satisfied with your dealing.

DR. J. D. BAER, Detroit, Mich.

Well Satisfied.

Dundee, Mich., August 25, 1892.

My dealings with Greening Bros. were always of the most satisfactory character, and I would not advise any one to go anywhere else to buy fruit trees, as they could not be better suited in stock and price of same. I am well satisfied.

F. P. PEARCE.

Size of order, 6,150 trees and plants,

The Par of Excellence.

Flat Rock, Mich., Sept. 25, 1892.

For fair and honorable dealing, meritorious treatment and goods the par of excellence, we cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to all parties wanting nursery stock.

Yours truly,

B. PARISH & SONS.

Size of order, 11,325 trees and plants.

Read What a Fruit Dealer Says About Our Fruit Growers' Directory.

Lacrosse, Wis., August 10, 1894.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

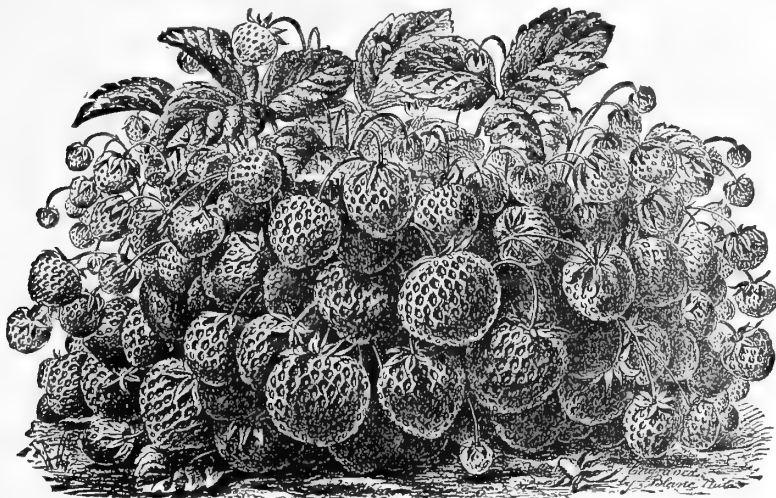
Gentlemen: I received the Fruit Growers' Directory and thank you for the same. I wrote a letter like the enclosed to each one of the parties and I hope to get my share of their fruit. You have the right idea for the grower to market his product.

Yours truly,

JOHN C. BURNS.

Homer was the son of a small farmer.

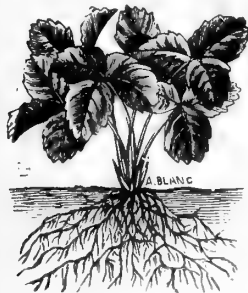
STRAWBERRIES.



MICHELL'S EARLY—Earliest Strawberry Grown.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with a "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.



The right way to plant
Strawberries.

The strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate, if the crowns of strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting set the plants no deeper in the soil than when growing, or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened and placed their full length in the soil, pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market; each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

THE NEW PROLIFIC PEACH.

A Wonderful Grower. A \$350 Order. Who Beats This.

Monroe, Mich., July 25, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gents: The nursery stock purchased of you by the late N. B. Pearsall, and planted by me in the spring of 1892, proved to be first-class in every particular. In planting I was careful to follow your gratuitous instructions and am well pleased with the result. Every tree and bush grew and though I subsequently lost some trees on account of the high water of 1892, it was, of course, not attributable either to your stock or instructions.

Was somewhat surprised at the growth made last season by the New Prolific peach trees, some of them putting on a growth of over five feet. This year they are also making a good growth. Should they produce

fruit in the same proportion as they do wood, this peach will certainly be most valuable.

I take pleasure in stating that all my dealings with you have been most satisfactory and I cannot overestimate the value, to novices in fruit culture, of the advice and instructions on planting, pruning, etc., contained in your various pamphlets and circulars.

Wishing you continued prosperity in your line,

I am, yours very truly,
A. M. PEARSALL.

You Can Figure on my Future Trade.

Howell, Mich., June 12, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

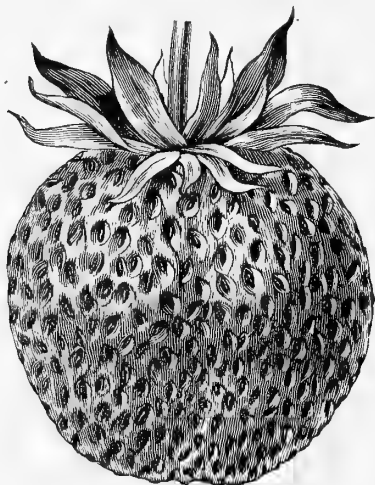
Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the peach trees, gooseberries and currants I received from your nursery last spring. You can figure on my future trade.

Yours truly,
P. B. WINES

Size of order, \$130.00.

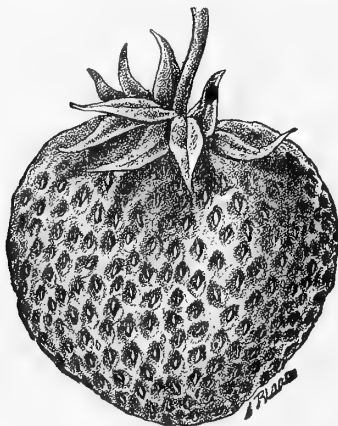
Cincinnatus, the Roman Dictator, was a Grape Grower.

Bidwell—A very promising variety of strong growth, producing a heavy yield of large, conical, bright crimson, smooth, firm, very attractive berries, of excellent quality. Mr. E. P. Roe, in speaking of it, says: "The fruit averaged as large as the Sharpless, was more abundant, firmer, and much better flavored. The plants set an enormous quantity of fruit and carried it well to perfection. I now think there is not a berry in existence that will pay better for high culture. I would set out ten acres if I had the plants."



BUBACH No. 5.

Bubach No. 5 (P)—One authority says: "The great strawberry the horticulturists have been seeking and the millions waiting for has been found—Bubach No. 5, the best out of 500 new seedling varieties. Very prolific, of excellent flavor, sweet sub-acid, and in size simply immense; berries averaging large, many over 2½ inches in diameter and 7 inches in circumference. Its equal has not been produced on this continent." Another says: "Exceeds all others in size, quality and productiveness."



CAPTAIN JACK.

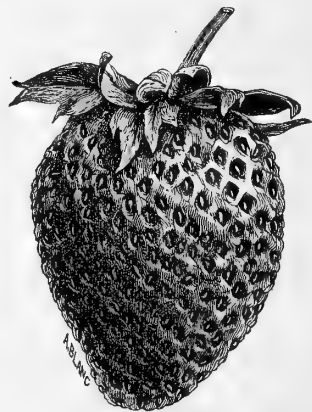
Captain Jack—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid. (See cut.)

Cumberland Triumph—(Jumbo)—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Crescent Seedling (P)—Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color, a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequalled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

Eureka (P)—(New)—Plant vigorous; medium sized; free runner; very prolific; profitable for market.

Gandy—Claimed to be the ideal late strawberry. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale combining the good qualities of both. Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. (See cut on next page.)



HAVERLAND.

Haverland (P)—Originated in Hamilton county, Ohio, from seed of the Crescent, fertilized by the Sharpless. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red.

James Vick Succeeds best on heavy soil; a very rank grower, hardy and productive; fruit good quality.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; hold the fruit well up from the grounds berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Jewell—Among the new kinds. This seems to present great merit, and justifies a test by all who desire the best new varieties.

Mrs. Cleveland—Claimed to be a seedling of the Cumberland; berry very large; plant a vigorous grower; pistillate blossom; highly recommended.



A Dish of Michell's Early Strawberries.

Michell's Early—This is one of the most profitable market berries grown, as it continues for a very long period of time. Ripening earlier than the Wilson, it continues until very late. Berries average very large all the way through; it is one of the best shippers; flavor very rich. Plants very vigorous; it is one of the best runners among strawberries. (See cut on page 47.)

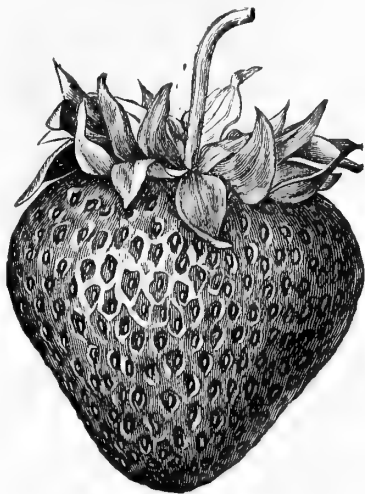
Manchester (P)—Of good, uniform size and brilliant scarlet color; firm, but melting, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; plant vigorous and productive. A very valuable variety; commences to ripen about mid-season and continues until very late.

Sharpless—Very large, average specimen, under good cultivation, measuring one

and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Wilson's Albany—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.

Warfield (P)—A seedling from Illinois, where it has been fruited for several years and is rapidly taking the lead for a market variety. Vigorous grower; tall; blossoms and ripens with the Crescent; claimed to be superior to that variety in every respect, and to equal the Wilson as a shipper.



GANDY.

Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Cultivation.—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and except near the sea shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Figs.

Brown Turkey—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small, but very sweet.

Mulberries.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but, in addition, it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—Henry Ward Beecher.

New American—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

Russian—A very hardy rapid growing timber tree of great value especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance

Persimmon, American.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

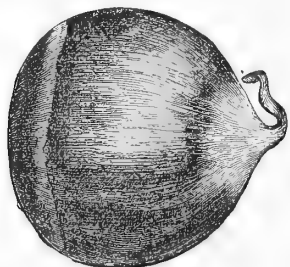
Nut Bearing Trees.

Almond, Hardshell—A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almond, Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting, a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very

large nuts that find a ready market at good prices; \$25 has been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert.

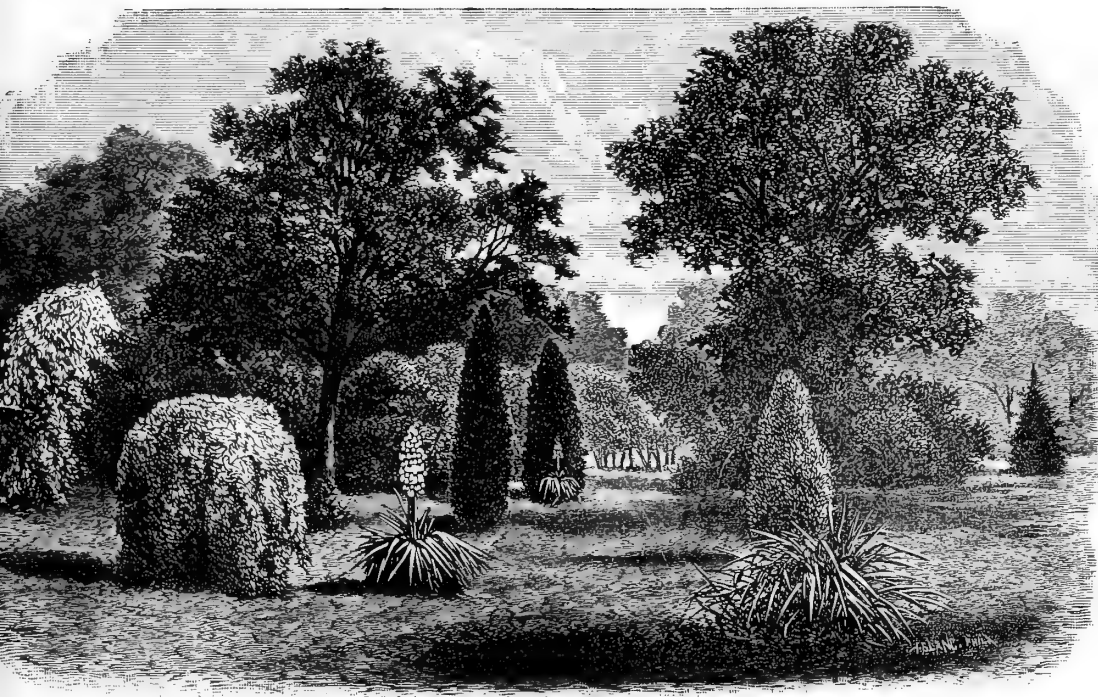
Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native not belonging to the (Carya) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Beautify

Your Homes.



BEAUTIFUL TREES AND SHRUBS.



WE ARE THE ONLY RECOGNIZED AND AUTHORIZED NURSERY
SUPPLY COMPANY FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.



Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, Woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall harm it not!

That old familiar tree
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea—
And wouldst thou hew it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
Oh, spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here;
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand.

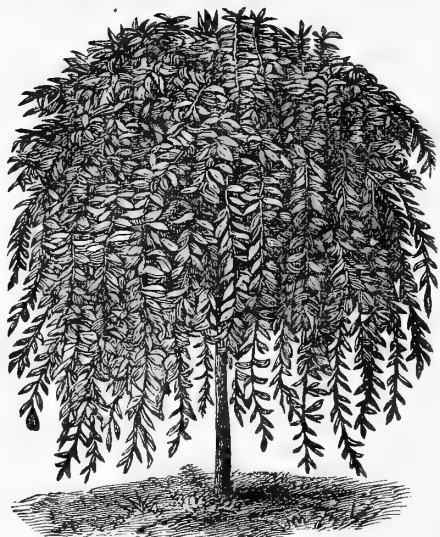
My heart-strings 'round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave!
And, Woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

—GEORGE P. MORRIS.

And the Harvest Answers and Fulfills.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

A people of intelligence like unto ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means of refinement of themselves and their families. And, viewing it from our standpoint, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

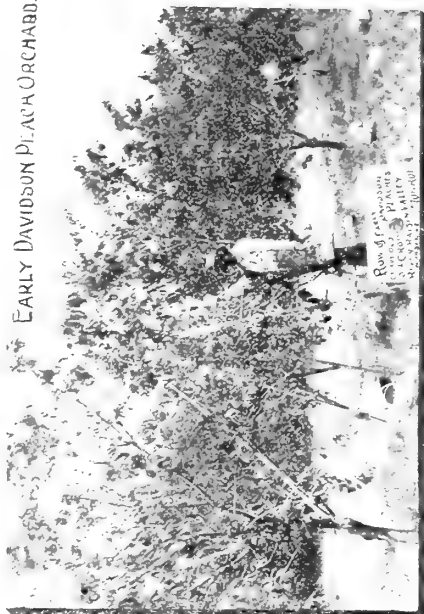
What and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to the inmates and diminish to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day; not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food. They also protect fall wheat, etc.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Evergreen hedges for lawns and yards, and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens, and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of the large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized lots, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property will pay him good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property he finds that when his house is built he has, instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home with its growing trees and plants, which it would have taken years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in this matter.

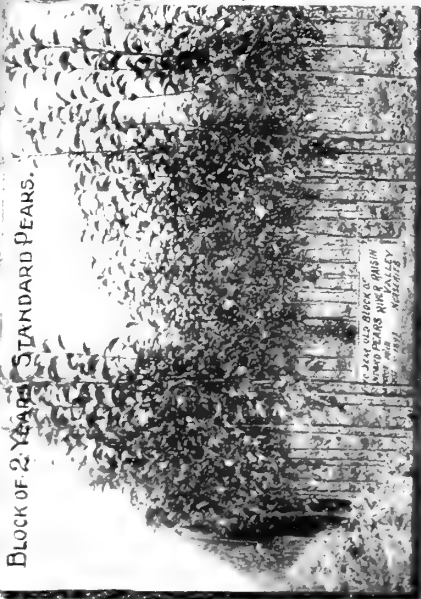
Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups,

If you put Nothing in you purse you can take Nothing out.

EARLY DAVIDSON PEACH ORCHARD.



MART. Richards Ferry Co. Mich.



BLOCK OF 2-YEAR OLD STANDARD PEARS.

leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in ovals or circles.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

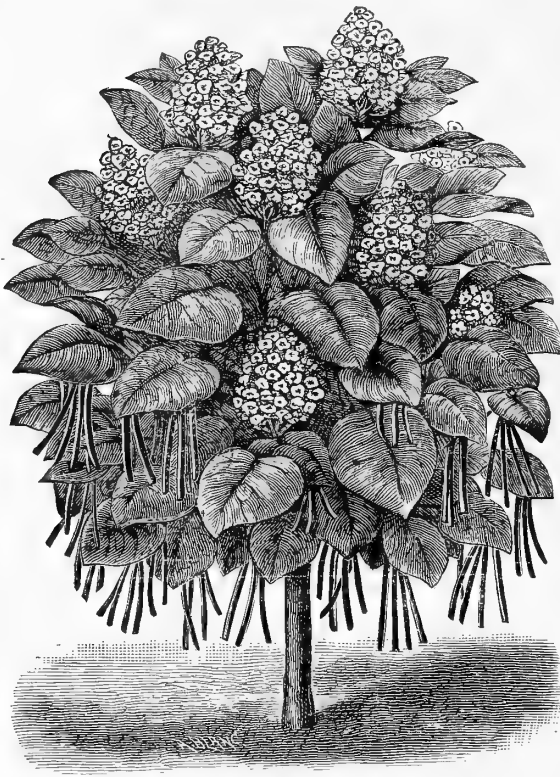
Erect Growing Deciduous Trees.

AILANTHUS (Celestial Tree)

A lofty, very rapid growing tree from Japan, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all disease and perfectly hardy. Distinct from all other ornamental trees. They can be trained as a shrub by cutting back.

BOHEMIAN OLIVE.

A novelty in the ornamental tree line. The fruit it bears resembles olives in appearance; tree perfectly hardy; leaves glossy and large; a fine tree for lawn planting. Grows to a height of thirty to forty feet.



CATALPA IN BLOOM.

ALDER (Alnus.)

Imperial Cut-Leaf (Laciniata Imperialis)

A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees.

ASH.

American--(White)—A fine, rapid native-growing tree.

BEECH.

Gold-Barked Beech (Aurea)—A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

Purple-Leaved Beech (Purpurea)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

Fern-Leaved Beech (Heterophyllia)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

European Beech (Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH.

White Birch (Alba)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Yellow Very showy, glossy leaved, rapid grower, bark yellow.

CATALPA.

Speciosa—The hardiest variety; originated in the west. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade. Flowers grow in large clusters. Very large leaf.

DOGWOOD (Cornus.)

American White (Florida)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter early in the spring before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

ELM.

American White Elm (Americana)—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches.

English Elm (*Campestris*)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

Purple-Leaved Elm (*Purpurea*)—A very beautiful variety; leaves of a rich purple when young.

Scotch or Wych Elm (*Montana*)—A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches.

FRINGE TREE.

Purple Fringe—A much admired small tree or shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White Fringe (*Virginica*)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

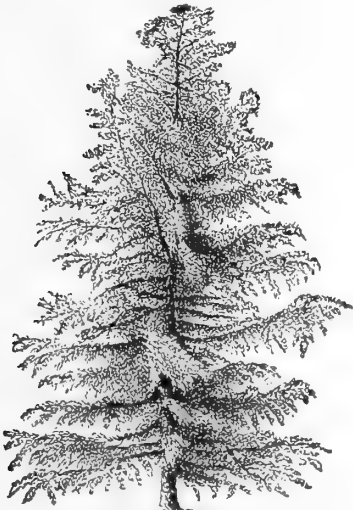
HORSE CHESTNUT.

Common or White Flowering Horse Chestnut (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Buckeye (*Ohioensis*)—Similar to the common, with smaller fruit and yellowish flowers.

Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut (*Flora alba plena*)—A very fine variety, with large, handsome double flowers.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut (*Rubrum*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.



EUROPEAN LARCH.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (*Cercis*.)

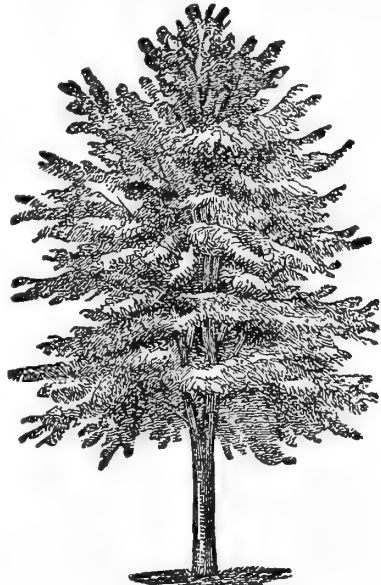
American (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*.)

Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH (*Larix*.)

European (*Europæa*)—A excellent, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.



EUROPEAN LINDEN.

LINDEN (*Tilia*.)

American Linden (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European Linden (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

White or Silver-Leaved Linden (*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and has a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

MAGNOLIA.

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

Accumbata Magnolia (*Cucumber Tree*)—A beautiful pyramidal-growing native species, growing to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

Conspicua Magnolia (*Chinese White*)—Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

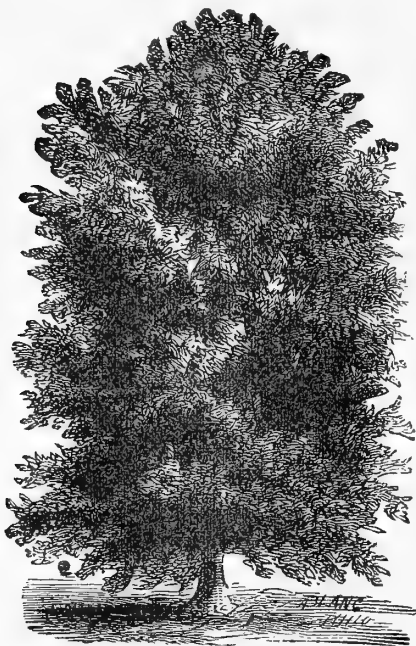
Norbertiana Magnolia (*Norbert's Magnolia*)—Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best.

And then Plant an Orchard of this Splendid Variety.

Soulangeana Magnolia (Soulange's Magnolia)—A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

MAPLE.

Ash-Leaved Maple (Box Elder)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.



NORWAY MAPLE—An Elegant Shade Tree.

Norway Maple (Plantanioides)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple (Purpurea)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Scarlet Maple (Rubrum)—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Maple)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves.

Sugar or Rock Maple (Saccharinum)—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

Silver-Leaved Maple (Dasycarpum)—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways.

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple (Weirii Lacinatum)—A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus.)

European (Aucuparia)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Oak-Leaved (Quercifolia)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

PEACH (Persica.)

Double Rose-Flowering (Flore Rosea Pleno)—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Double White-Flowering (Flore Alba Pleno)—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

POPLAR (Populus.)

Carolina Poplar—One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it



CAROLINA POPLAR.

will withstand more hardship than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy and handsome.

Lombardy (Festigiata)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

POPLAR (Continued.)

Silver-Leaved (Alba)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark rich, green above and and white as snow beneath.

Black Italian—Very large, glossy leaves; immense, rapid and large grower. Noted for shade.

SALISBUREA.

Maiden Hair Tree (Adiantifolia)—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

THORN (Cratægus.)

Double Scarlet (Coccinea flore pleno)—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade;

very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Double White (Alba flore pleno)—Has small, double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii)—Flowers large, deep carmine, (scarlet.) Superior to any other variety.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)

Tulipifera—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

WILLOW (Salix.)

Rosemary-Leaved (Rosmarinifolia)—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

ASH (Fraxinus)

European Weeping (Excelsior Pendula)—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Gold-Bark Weeping (Aurea Pendula)—An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

BEECH (Fagus.)

Weeping (Pendula)—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH (Betula.)

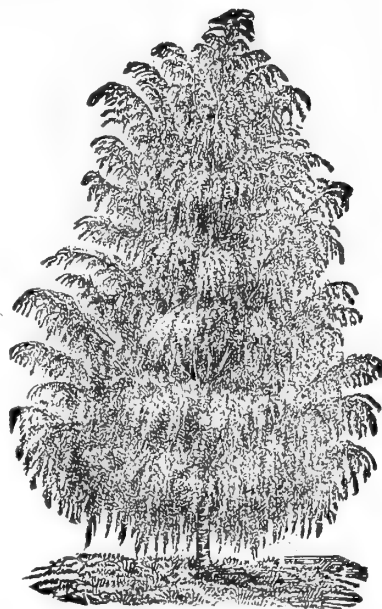
Cut-Leaved Weeping (Pendula Laciniata)—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." (See cut.)

Elegant Weeping (Elegans)—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

Young's Weeping (Youngii)—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, dropping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

CHERRY (Cerasus.)

Ever-Flowering Weeping (Semperflorens)—A very fine drooping variety, with



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH, an Elegant Tree.

beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

ELM (Ulmus.)

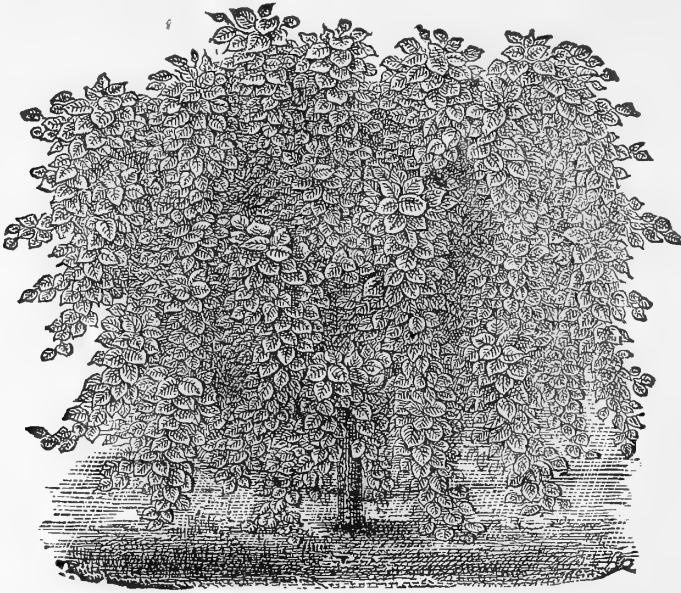
Camperdown Weeping—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

Scotch Weeping (Montana Pendula)—A vigorous growing tree, with graceful, drooping branches; very distinct.

LINDEN or LIME TREE (Tilia.)

White-Leaved Weeping (Alba Pendula)—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

Aye, and your dollars, too, by buying your Nursery Stock of us.



CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELM.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*.)

Weeping (*Aucupria Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

MULBERRY.

Teas' Weeping Russian—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold; and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

POPLAR (*Populus*.)

Large-Leaved Weeping (*Grandidentata Pendula*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches,

like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

American Weeping (*Purpurea Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

Weeping (*Babylonica*)—The well-known common weeping willow.

Our Trees are the Best in the World.

Erie, Mich., August 25, 1892.

We do not hesitate to say that the trees we got from Greening Bros. were far better than any other we ever planted. We are so well pleased with their way of doing business that in the future all our large orders will be entrusted to them. We place great confidence in them, as every promise they have made has "now the ring and gleam of gold."

ISAIAH COUSINO & SON.

Size of Order, 4,750 trees and bushes.

READ THIS!

And then Decide whether we are Worthy of Your Patronage.

Ida, Mich., June 9, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: Two years ago I bought quite an order of plums and pears from your firm. To-day I can rejoice in having the finest orchard I have ever seen. Every one that sees

the trees says the same thing. I have never heard of a firm that looks after the interest of their customers as you do. I can only offer thanks and praise. Yours truly,

JOSEPH DIROFF.

Amount of patronage, \$40.00.

Good Results from Stock Planted Eight Years Ago.

Sebewaing, Mich., July 2, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have had very good results with your nursery stock bought eight years ago, and have been very successful as a fruit grower. Your dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I shall patronize you when in need of nursery stock.

JACOB F. GREMEL.

Size of order \$200.00.

We have Thousands of Testimonials not Shown in this Catalogue on file in Our Office.

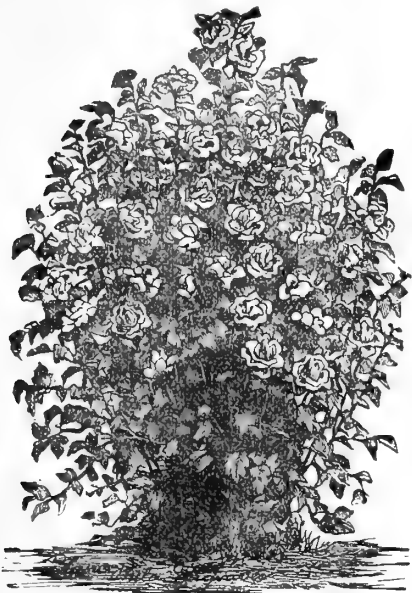
Father, plant an Orchard for your Son.

Ornamental Shrubs.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus.)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.

Double Red Althea (Rubra flore pleno.)



PURPLE ALTHEA.

Double Purple Althea (Purpurea flore pleno.)

Double White Althea (Alba flore pleno.)

Single Red Althea (Rubrum.)

Single Purple Althea (Purpurea.)

Single White Althea (Alba.)

Variegated - Leaved Double - Flowering (flore pleno fol. variegata) — A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

ALMOND (Prunus.)

Double Rose-Flowering (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.) — A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White-Flowering (Japonica alba fl. pl.) — Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA.

Mollis — A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

BERBERRY (Berberis.)

Purple-Leaved — (Purpurea) — A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (Vulgaris) — A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (Calycanthe.)

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

CLETHRA.

Alnifolia (Alder-Leaved) — A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

CURRENT (Ribes.)

Crimson-Flowering — Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Yellow-Flowering — A native species with yellow flowers.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Double-Flowering (Crenata flore pleno) — Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Pride of Rochester — A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.

Slender-Branched (Gracilis) — A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

Rough-Leaved (Scabra) — An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

DOGWOOD (Cornus.)

Red-Branched (Sanguinea) — A native species very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (Cornus mascula variegata) — A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

Son, thank your Father for planting an Orchard.

FILBERT (*Corylus*.)

Purple-Leaved—A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

FORSYTHIA (*Golden Bell*.)

Fartuneii—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

Virdissima—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

GLOBE FLOWER (*Japan Kerria*.)

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

HALESIA (*Snow Drop Tree*.)

Silver Bell—A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched.

Thomas Hogg—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

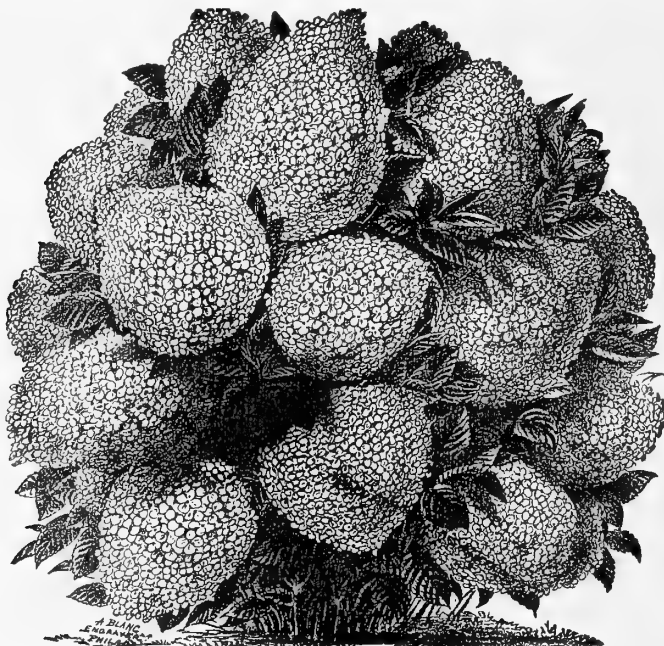
LILAC (*Syringa*.)

Charles the Tenth—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Chionanthus Leaved (*Jasikea*)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*.)

Double Lilac (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*—Upright.)

Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers; striped with white, in June.

White Tartarian—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA.

Otaksa—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Paniculata Grandiflora—A fine shrub of recent introduction, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on

new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

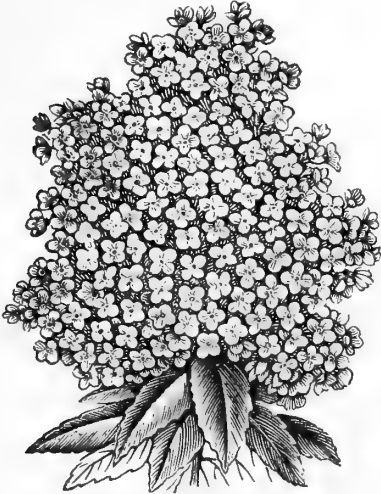
White Persian Lilac (*Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Rubra de Marly—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

LILAC—Continued.

Japonica—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree, twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.

**HYDRANGÆA THOMAS HOGG.****PLUM** (*Prunus*.)

Double-Flowering (*P. Triloba*)—A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*.)

Scotch—A fine growing, branchy shrub, with deep green foliage and white flowers, followed in the Autumn by dark purple berries. Valuable for ornamental hedges.

Golden Variegated (*Aurea Variegated*)—Leaves of a striped golden color with yellowish wood; a fine grower and of regular shade.

FRINGE TREES.

Purple Fringe (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A curious and ornamental shrub of spreading growth; brownish fringe-like flowers, giving it a very light and airy appearance.

White Fringe—Same as purple fringe, but having pure white flowers.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia*.)

Scarlet—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Blush—A beautiful variety, with white and bluish flowers.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*.)

Common (*V. Opulus*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

SNOWBERRY.

Racemosus—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

STRAWBERRY TREE or BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus*.)

A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.

Red or Broad-Leaved—A large shrub, with fine, broad, shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

White—A variety with white fruit.

SPIRÆA.

An indispensable class of medium sized shrub, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Billardi—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

**SPIRÆA BUMALDI.**

Bumaldi—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy-pink; very free.

Callosa (*Fortunes Spiræa*)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

Callosa Alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—In growth and habit similar to *Callosa*; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

Douglasi (*Douglas' Spiræa*) has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

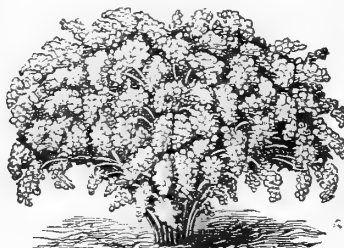
Cherry Trees do well in sod; no other fruit trees will.

SPIREA—Continued.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

Reevesh Fl. Pl. (Reeve's Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno (Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTI.**

Van Houtti—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

SUMACH (Rhus.)

Cut-Leaved—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns a rich crimson in Autumn.

**WIEGELIA ROSEA.****SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE** (Philadelphus.)

Double Flowering Syringa (flore pleno)—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Garland Syringa (Coronarius)—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers.

Golden-Leaved (Aurea)—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

Variegated-Leaved—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

TAMARIX (Tamarix.)

African (Africana)—A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside.

WIEGELA (Diervilla.)

Amabills or Splendens—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

Candida—This is the very best of all white flowering Wiegelas, the flowers are pure white, and produce a great profusion of fine flowers in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Desboisii—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flower, resembling Rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

**VARIEGATED WIEGELIA.**

Hortensis Nivea—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

Rosea—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-Leaved (Fol. Variegated)—Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Beat That if You Can.

Manchester, Mich.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

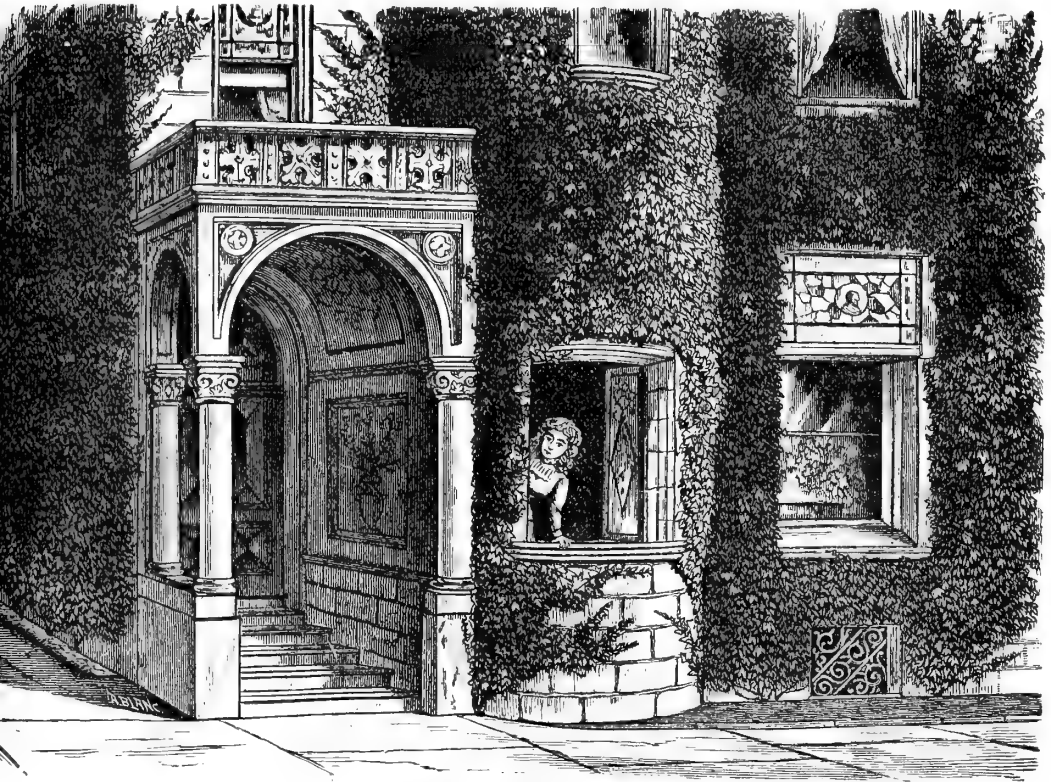
Dear Sirs: The trees which I received from you last spring and a year ago last spring have given me entire satisfaction. They have all done splendid. This year out of 500 pear trees I haven't lost a tree, beat that if you can, and they have all made a nice growth. I am well pleased with all the trees and vines I have received from you.

Yours truly,

J. W. RAUSHENBERG.

To live without a life-plan is like putting to sea without a compass.

Hardy Climbing Plants.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII CREEPER.

AKEBIA.

Quinata—A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers, and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or Virginian Creeper (*Quinquefolia*)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Veitchii (Veich's *Ampelopsis*)—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet-crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

ARISTOLOCHIA or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

Sypho—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*.)

Chinese Twining (*Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Common Woodbine (*Periclymenum*.)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan (*Halliana*)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Gold-Leaved (*Aurea reticulata*)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgica*)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Scarlet Trumpet (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

The best is none too good. Plant the Saratoga Plum.

IVY (Hedera.)

English (Helix)—A well-known old and popular sort.

Variegated-Leaved (Fol. Variegated)—With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans.)

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.



PURPLE WISTARIA, Vine and Flower.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

Magnifica—A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

White American (Frutescens Alba)—Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs, of marvelously rapid growth, and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers, of various colors, in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaptation to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden," referring to Jackman's Clematises, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandas, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rock-work, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English "Florist and Pomologist," "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, the vigor of the vines, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

Alexandra—Flowers large, color pale reddish violet. A free grower and a continuous bloomer. June to October.

Fair Rosamond—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across and consists of eight sepals. The color is white, with a bluish cast, having a light wind bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Flammula (European Sweet)—Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are only abundant in the late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter.

Gem—Flowers large, about seven inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

Gloire de St. Julien—Flowers abundant, numerous; very large, over nine inches in diameter. White when full blown, pale green when partially opened. June to October.

Henryi—Of robust habits and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy-white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Especially desirable. June to October.

All things come to him who waits;

Imperatrice Eugenie—One of the best, if not the best, pure white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of a large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense

purple-violet flowers from June to October.

Jackmanni Alba—Pure white, identical to Jackmanni in every respect except color.

Jackmanni Superba—Very dark violet-purple. A large and attractive flower.

Lady Caroline Neville—Fine flowers, six inches in diameter; color delicate, bluish white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal.

Mad. Van Houtte—Pure white; extra fine.

Prince of Wales—Deep purple flower, resembling Jackmanni.

Star of India—Reddish violet purple with red bars in center of petals.

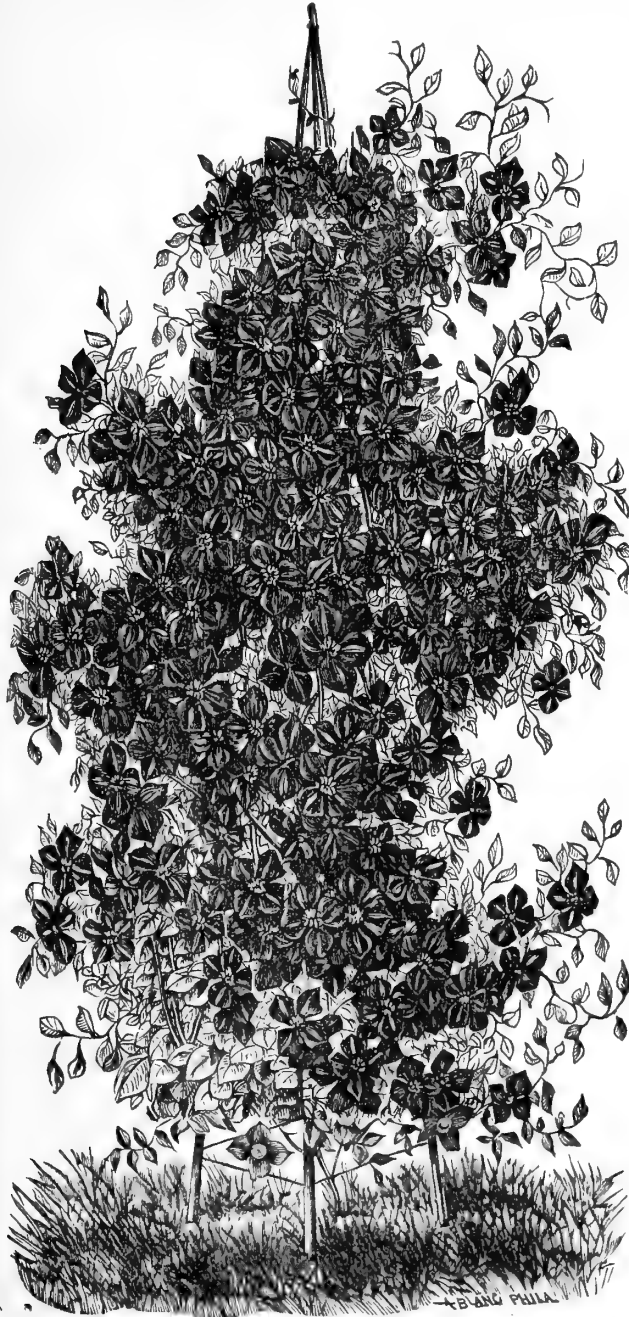
Clematis Coccinea (The Scarlet Clematis)—The vines attain the height of from 10 to 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut.

Double- Flowering Clematises

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Enchantress—A very large and distinct variety. Good habits, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose. First-class certificate of Royal Horticultural Society.

Excelsior—A distinct double-flowering sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

But he who goes after them gets them quicker.

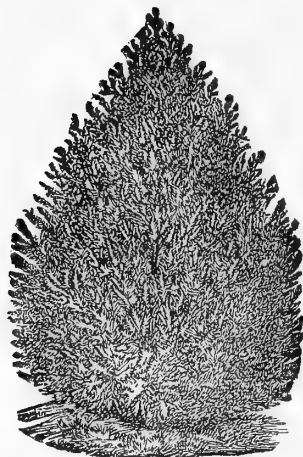
Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1892. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or

lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June

EVERGREEN TREES AND PLANTS.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to every one who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day on one of them. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable, if enclosed by a belt of Arbor Vitæ, sturdy Pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fences. Trees adapted for that purpose may always be purchased at very low rates from us, and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your homestead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Many planters, however, have had sad experience in trying to grow evergreens for wind-breaks and ornamental purposes, simply for lack of knowledge how and when to plant. The proper and best time to plant evergreens of all kinds is during the month of May. A special method of packing enables us

to ship evergreens in the warm month of May, even long distances. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place the box which contains them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and then cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja.)

American (Occidentalis)—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Compacta—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

Compact Chinese—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

Chinese—From China and Japan. A small, elegant tree with erect branches and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter.

Our Trees are Better than New York Trees.

Kilmanach, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.

I have known Greening Bros. for the last twelve years and have had dealings with them every year since that time. It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the fact that these dealings were always satisfactory. They are good, square, honest men and they do just what they agree. Three years ago I set out 108 fine apple trees and 107 of them grew. They are all large and thrifty and some of them are bearing. They are larger than some of my neighbors' New York trees which were set out six or eight years ago.

SAMUEL GEIGER.

Amount of purchase, \$163.00.

Monroe, Mich., August 1, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: Your statement of account is received, and I herewith remit the balance. Allow me to thank you for the courteous treatment received at your hands, and with the hope that our pleasant business relations may continue, I am,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM STEINER.

Wholesale and retail dealer in hardware.

Bowling Green, O., May 1, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The dwarf pears you sent me are nice and fine trees. They look different from the Bonnies I have now growing on my place. Enclosed find Post-office Order for the balance I owe you.

An honest man gives "value for value."

ARBOR VITÆ—Continued.

Golden—A very compact-growing tree, with golden yellow branches. Something new and fine.

Heath-Leaved American (*Occidentalis Ericoides*)—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable.

Hovey's Golden—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy.

Pyramidalis—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy; should have a place in every collection.

Siberean (*Siberica*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

Tom Thumb—Similar to the heath-leaved but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

BOX (*Buxus*.)

Box Tree—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desirable form by shearing.

Box Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

FIR.

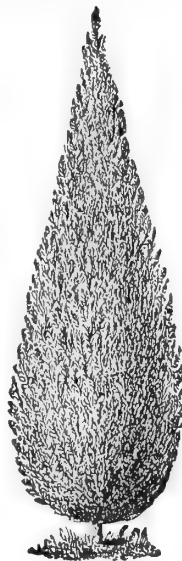
Balsam or American Silver (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Nordmaniana—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the

Crimean mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*.)

Irish (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

**IRISH JUNIPER.**

Swedish (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of a somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Savin (*Sabina*)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

A Word from a \$600 Customer.

Manchester, Mich., June 16, 1893.

Dear Sirs: I can heartily recommend Greening Bros. for fair and honest dealing. They always do as they agree.

Yours truly,

LAMBERT DRESSELHOUSE.

Later—Simply Immense.

Manchester, Mich., Oct. 3, 1893.

I am pleased to inform you that the trees I received from you last spring are doing remarkably well and I am delighted over the growth they have made. In my judgment, a man cannot help making a success of fruit growing by following your directions, and I think your way of doing business is simply immense.

Yours truly,

LAMBERT DRESSELHOUSE.

Size of order, 11,927 trees and plants.

My Friends Admire Them.

Taymouth, Mich., June 20, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I state that I am well pleased with the fruit trees that I got from your nurseries this spring. They are making a fine growth and my friends admire them.

Yours truly, **REV. B. HUNTER.**

I will Buy of No One Else.

Taymouth, Mich., June 19, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

The stock that I received from your agent, Mr. A. C. Clarke, this spring is very fine and doing well. I shall want quite a lot more and I will buy of no one else.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. FARQUHARSON.

Beats Anything Ever Sent Here.

Montrose, Mich., June 19, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The trees that came from your nurseries this spring beat anything ever sent to this neighborhood. Mine are doing nicely, and you may look for a larger order next spring.

Yours truly,

GEORGE C. MAIN.

PINE (Pinus.)

Austrian or Black (Austriaca)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Scotch (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soil.



WHITE PINE.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

RETINOSPORA.

Plum-Like—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender feathery branchlets; very ornamental.

Golden Plum-Like—Beautiful, golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Said to be as hardy as the American Arbor Vitæ.

SPRUCE.

Hemlock (Abies)—An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

A \$530 Customer.

Dundee, Mich., Sept. 27, 1892.

We thank you for returning our note so promptly and we thank you also for the honest and courteous way that you deal with us.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. PETER DeSHETLER.

MR. PETER DeSHETLER.

Size of order, \$530.00.

Later.

Dundee, Mich., June 25, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I shall want some peach trees for filling out next spring, and when the time comes will favor your firm with my order again. Everything is doing well.

Yours truly,

PETER DeSHETLER.

A \$500 Customer.

Ironville, O., Aug. 27, 1892.

In regard to my dealings with Greening Bros., I am glad to state that they have always been satisfactory, and I look upon them

as perfectly upright business men. I advise the interested planter who wants first-class nursery stock, true to name, to buy of Greening Bros., and be treated right.

E. DENMAN.

Help Their Patrons in Getting Profits.

Petersburgh, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.

The nursery stock purchased from you gives me full satisfaction. I can gladly recommend Greening Bros. as honest, upright, business men. They help their patrons in getting every possible profit from their plantations.

HERMAN GAERTNER.

Size of order, 5,484 trees and plants.

Later.

Petersburgh, Mich., June 5, 1893.

Gentlemen: I shall want more trees the coming season, and will favor your firm with my order when the time comes. As mentioned in my previous letter, I am well pleased with your dealings.

HERMAN GAERTNER.

There is nothing holy but the truth.

Evergreen Shrubs.

ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*.)

Holly-Leaved (*Aquafolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.

BOX (*Buxus*.)

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known variety used for hedges.

Tree Box—Several sorts.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

RHODODENDRON.

In Variety—These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the sea shore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.



RHODODENDRON BLOOM—Reduced Size.

THORN.

Evergreen (*Crataegus Pyracantha*)—The Evergreen Thorn is a low, bushy shrub, compact, dwarf habit, retaining its foliage well. Bears orange-scarlet berries; makes a pretty hedge.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as wind-breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or hide some unsightly object.

HEDGES FOR DEFENSE.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge **Honey Locust** is much the best in the northern states. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the south and southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and whenever it can be grown without winter killing it is a very efficient hedge.

HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, **Norway Spruce**, **Hemlock**, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry**, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet**, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

There is nothing sacred but the right.

. . . ROSES. . . .



WHEN TO PLANT.—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the rose. The tea-scented and others that are pot grown should not be planted until all danger of spring frosts are past. There need be no hurry for these, since roses that have been grown in pots are sent out with the balls of earth, and the roots not being disturbed, or only to a slight extent, the plants go right on growing. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil and firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants, with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

PRUNING.—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when

planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

PROTECTION.—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

(*Rosa Damascena Hybrida.*)

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from five to six inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our special, the Sir Rowland Hill (see colored plate), are most deliciously perfumed.

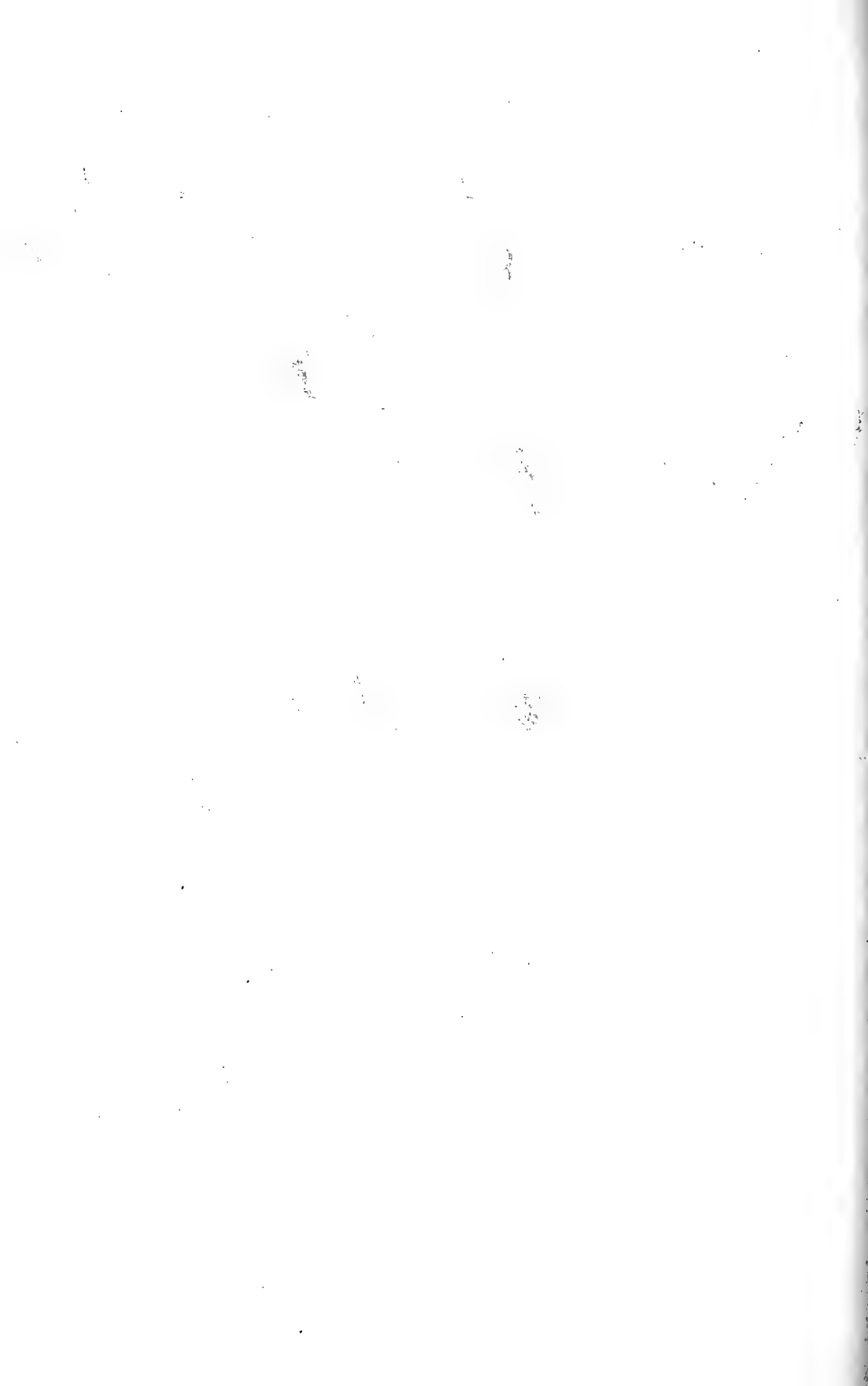
We are very successful with rose growing, and can furnish extra large and well-rooted plants, as our soil is just right to grow a good strong plant. We grow about one hundred and fifty different sorts of Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts. These will all bloom the first season.

People walk miles to see our Winter Banana trees.



SIR ROWLAND HILL.

A new perpetual blooming hardy Rose of matchless beauty. Color dark Crimson, quite distinct. An all Summer bloomer, and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower.



Abel Carriere—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Diesbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Annie Wood—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

Boule de Neige—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full.

Baron Maynard—Pure white; very free flowering.

Baron Prevost—Pure rose color; very large and full; a free bloomer; fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink; delightfully perfumed; an ideal rose in every way. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.



ECLAIR.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Bright carmine rose; strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

Climbing Jules Margottin—A sport from Jules Margottin; carmine rose; fine in the open flower and in bud; a vigorous grower.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

Countess of Oxford—A very large; dark red, rich colored rose.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

Duke de Cazes—Blackish, velvety crimson; very fine.

Duke of Teck—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

Duke of Wellington—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

Eclair—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer.

Etienne Levet—Carmine; large, splendid form. Too much cannot be said of this wonderful rose.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower; a first-class rose.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty, always gives satisfaction.

And the New Prolific draws crowds every year.

Francois Michelin—Deep carmine rose; very large, full, fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very fine, delicate cream color; prolific bloomer.

Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles—Purplish, velvety crimson; large, well formed, double flowers. Extra fine.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Giant des Batailles—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Glory of Waltham—Silvery appearance; large, beautiful and waxy.

Gustav Piganeau—Very large, full and cupped; brilliant carmine.

Jean Cherpin—Violet plum; cupped; fine; one of the best varieties we grow.

John Hopper (Ward, 1862)—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full

in flower as we would like it, it is the best white hybrid perpetual raised.

Merveille de Lyon (Pernet, 1882)—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Moderate grower.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

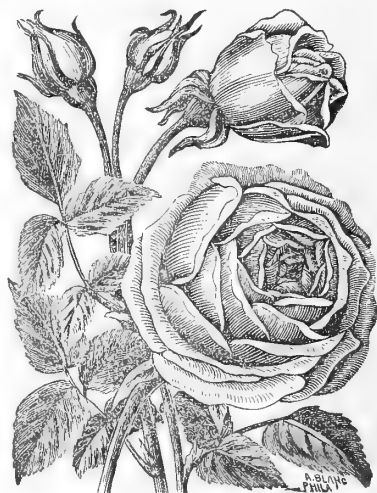
Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

Madame Charles Wood—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer. One of the finest roses ever introduced.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.



MRS. JOHN H. LAING.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Paul Jamain—Crimson, slightly tinged with violet red.

The Sir Rowland Hill Rose is a Perfumed Joy. Plant some.



PAUL NEYRON.

Paul Neyron (Levet, 1869)—A seedling from Victor Verdier, fertilized by Anna de Diesbach. Deep rose color; good, tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous.

Perle des Blanches—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.

Pierre Notting—Blackish-red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

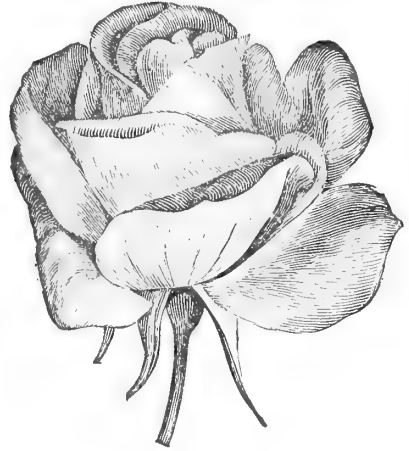


PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep, velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Queen of Bedders—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Sir Rowland Hill—New. A grand purple flower, distinct from all other varieties; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. (See colored illustration.)



ULRICH BRUNNER.

Ulrich Brunner—Flower very large and full; color, cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra.

Victor Verdier—A splendid sort; bright rose color, with bright carmine center; large, very double, full and fragrant. Free bloomer.

White Baroness—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.

The Peer of Them All.

Toledo, O., July 15, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The roses which I got of you this spring have done finely. Out of nearly one hundred roses, I point with pride to those that came from Greening's. While I have several fine roses, Sir Rowland Hill is considered by every one who sees it to be the peer of them all, both on account of its color and fragrance. I shall likely want more roses this fall, and shall certainly favor you with my order, as I consider your roses the best I have ever planted. Yours truly,

FRANK C. YOUNG.

Better than I Expected.

Maple Grove, Mich., June 18, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The trees I received from you this spring are much nicer than I expected. They are doing well and I shall get some more from you next spring. Yours truly,

D. SHANGEL.

Capable of Doing Great Good.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6th, 1894.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Your Fruit Growers' Directory is capable of doing great good to both the producer and the buyer. Please mail us a copy, and if there is any charge we will gladly remit.

GEO. H. HOLDEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.

We will carefully select varieties of roses when requested.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals they are much harder than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves.

La France (Guilot. fils. 1867)—Raised from seed of a Tea rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.



GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Gloire de Dijon—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out at once, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower within a few weeks. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in the winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double, blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Mad. Andre Diron—Flowers large and of good substance, wonderfully fragrant. Color clear vermilion red, reverse of petals rose; a constant bloomer.

Madame Schwallier—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

Pierre Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round, and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

Climbing Roses.

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Prairie Roses rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. They require but little pruning, except thinning out the weak or dead branches.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Gem of the Prairies—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters; not hardy.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russel's Cottage—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full; blooms abundantly.

CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The Empress of China—A new perpetual blooming climber. This is a very vigorous grower, and a very profuse bloomer. It begins to flower early in May and continues to bloom all summer till late in the fall. Color red, flower small with good form, fine for button hole bouquet. Very hardy. This is the only hardy Perpetual Climbing rose in existence.

Plant our "big four" specialties.

Moss Roses.

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. It is benefited by an application of well rotted manure, and a moderate pruning.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni—Blush; pink centre.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Daniel de Paul—Very dark, blackish carmine, full, with good form; one of the best bloomers of this class.

Madam Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Tea Roses.

(*Rosa Indica Odorata*.)

The Tea Rose may well be taken as a synonym for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors. While, as a rule, they are inferior to Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower, the distinction between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flowers they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. The Teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich dark color and beauty of form.

Comtesse Frignuese—Light yellow, very free flowering.

Catharine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of *La France* in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchesse d'Auerstaedt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow shaded nankeen yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Creamy yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Pactole—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Everything O. K.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 23, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: Your trees and plants arrived in good shape and everything O. K.

Yours truly, J. EMMERT.

Nice Lot of Trees.

Whiteford, Mich., April 13, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The trees are at hand and I am well pleased with them. They are a nice lot of trees.

Yours truly,

WM. F. SCHROEDER.

Thanks for Prompt Attention.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., Nov. 8, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 2d and shipping bill is received and the trees also arrived in good order. Please accept thanks for prompt attention.

Yours truly,

ROBERT KLAGGE.

Found Them All in Good Shape.

Angola, Ind., April 28, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I received your bill of goods yesterday and found them all in good shape. Enclosed find draft for \$——.

Yours truly,

M. F. ROSE.

Homes make patriots. Do you own a home?

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being a coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madam Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the finest clear pink Tea roses we have. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

Mlle Caroline Custer—Beautiful light yellow, full and sweet.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy free grower with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously per-

fumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

Souv. Gabrielle Drevet—Salmon pink, with center of coppery rose; of good size and fine form.

Souv. Victor Hugo—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow center; outer petals suffused with carmine.

Tree Roses.



TREE ROSE IN BLOOM.

These are grown in tree form with bodies three or four feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting, the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

More than Pleased.

White Rock, Mich., June 23, 1893.
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees received from you thus far have always been very satisfactory. I am more than pleased with your dealings.

Yours truly,
ALFRED COOPER.

Send Me Some More Like Them.

South Rockwood, Mich., April 25, 1893.
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I received the trees you shipped me in fine order, and if it is not too late, send me the following additional bill

Respectfully,
MRS. F. G. HUTCHINS.

My Trees Are Doing Well.

Portland, Mich., June 14, 1893.
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees I got from you are doing well, and I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,
CHAS. ROZELL.

Yes, Indeed.

Sebewaing, Mich., April 14, 1893.
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees shipped on the 10th arrived yesterday. The stock is very fine and I am well pleased with the trees. They are very nice indeed.

Yours respectfully,
DAVID KAERCHER.

Shade trees are the parasols of Nature.

BULBS AND PLANTS.

Cannas.

Stately and highly ornamental plants growing from five to ten feet high and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured.

Brenningsi—Broad green leaves, ornamented with broad bands of yellow.

Dr. Gromier—Dark green foliage; large, deep crimson flowers.

Ehemanni—The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as gladiolus, and are used to advantage in bouquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Flaccida—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other southern states, is one of the most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.

Gigantic—Perhaps the best of the tall-growing Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance.



CANNA "GIGANTIC"—Six Feet High.

Nouttoni—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a beautiful bluish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.

Caladium.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

Chrysanthemums.

This class of plants embraces nearly every shade of color. The improvement made in this favorite autumnal flower during the past few years has been so great that for late fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil. Its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square, as, if well grown, they will touch each other by October 1st at this distance apart. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Allow four shoots to grow from this main trunk; when these four shoots are four inches high, pinch out the terminal bud, and save three or four of the branches that will spring from each of these limbs. Allow these last branches to attain a height of six inches; then pinch out the tops for the last time. This should not be later than August 1st; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. If wanted for indoor blooming they should be lifted about October 1st and potted. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days. Afterwards expose them to the full light, but do not keep them warmer than 45 to 50 degrees.

Plant a few parasols for your family.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down.

Hyacinths.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spine-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and affords pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted as early as possible, while they are yet fresh and vigorous.

POT CULTURE.—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in a light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should show above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors well covered up with ashes, sand or such like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it becomes necessary to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE.—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also afford nourishment to the plants.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE.—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

Tulips.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and separated. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decoration during winter.

A wise man changes his mind; a fool never.

Herbaceous Pæonies.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivalling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom; and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

Gladioli.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring. Our unnamed seedlings are unusually fine. In fact, they are fully equal to the choicest named kinds, and comprise every shade of color known in the line of Gladioli.

Tuberoses.

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure, waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets. We can supply the best varieties.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Citrus Sinensis.

A well-formed tree for house culture, growing about three feet in height, and bearing small oranges, the largest being about one and one-half inches in diameter. Very ornamental, especially for shelves in dining rooms or bay windows. Price, 15 inch plants, \$2.00.

Yucca.

(Adam's Needle.)

A conspicuous tropical-looking plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers.

Lily of the Valley.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase very rapidly. Should be planted in the fall.

Narcissus.

Garden Varieties—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall.

Jonquils.

A species of narcissus with fragrant bright yellow flowers suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

Azaleas.

Mollis—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea Ponticum. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

Pontica—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves; flowers yellow.

Ghent—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefited by slight protection.



AZALEA—A Beautiful Flowering Plant.

Lilies.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely sent in the spring.

Auratum (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

Batemannia—A Japanese lily, growing three to four feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July.

Pardalinum—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Umbellatum grandiflorum—Orange, with brown spots; showy; free-flowering.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

The Sir Rowland Hill Rose is very brilliant.

Aquatics.

Water plants have heretofore been regarded as accessible only to people living near streams and ponds or other bodies of water—by marshy margins and sedgy brooks, and the idea has been so general that this announcement will surprise people living in the interior who have never heard of the Water Lily and Sacred Lotus except as emblematic of beauty, purity and perfume. As will be seen by the view of our nurseries shown on the back cover of this Catalogue, our lands border on Plum Creek Bay, one of the loveliest inlets of Lake Erie. This bay is sheltered from storms by islands, so that it is at all times placid, and the water plants grow to great luxuriance without any disturbing causes; hence they surpass in beauty even the pink *Nymphæa* of Cape Cod. Among those who appreciate this bower of beauty is Mr. Franklin Brandreth, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who has attained national fame as manufacturer of the celebrated "Brandreth Pills," and he comes every year to his cozy little island in the bay, diverting the summer months with fishing, shooting and gathering water lilies. Mr. Brandreth added to the beauty of the place by setting \$500.00 worth of nursery stock, which we supplied and laid out for him—an incident, by the way, which shows what we are thought of at home.

But to return to water plants: we have discovered a way and invented tools to dig up these plants by the roots from the peaty bottom of the bay, and to transplant them successfully, so that persons living away from the water can have in a tub or barrel a miniature lily pond. The plants will be delivered by the end of May or the beginning of June, and they must in all cases be sent by express. The following planting directions will always insure success. If the planter has a pond, natural or artificial, with a soft, muddy bottom, it will be easy to push them in the soil either with the hands or feet. If the bottom is hard it is better to dig a small hole for the root and cover it lightly. Do not tie a stone to it and toss it into the water, as some recommend. If there are fish in the pond lay small flat stones around the plant until it is well rooted. The proper depth of water is from one to three feet. If tubs are used, take any strong barrel, free from oil, tar or salt, saw it in two, put in six or eight inches of fine loam or pond mud, if handy; lay in the roots and cover two inches deep; fill the tub gently with water and keep full. These tubs should be put away in the cellar in the winter to keep from freezing; fill with water when put away and they will come out all right. If set out in ponds they need no protection, as they will not freeze under water.

***Nymphæa Alba Odorata* (White Water Lily)**

—Has lovely, livid green lily pads; strong stalks, surmounted with large lily cups; color, pure white with a golden center; sweet scented, and will keep its perfume and color a long time when cut for vases; blooms in June and continues through the summer. Price, each \$1.00; three for \$2.50.

***Nymphæa Flava* (Yellow Water Lily)**—

Same habits of growth as the above; flowers a little earlier; cups like perfect golden balls; sepals very deep green; perfume distinct. Price, each \$1.00; three for \$2.50.

***Nelumbium Speciosum* (the Sacred Lotus)**

—It is a native of both the East and West Indies, and aside from those places, so far as known, it grows only on the Nile, in some ponds of Florida and Plum Creek Bay. Although coming from a tropical country, it has demonstrated its hardiness by producing in this region an abundance of bloom every year. Its superb flowers and bold, massive foliage produce an unequalled sub-tropical effect. It is the center of attraction and the admiration of all. The leaves, which are very large, are a soft, glaucous green, and the flowers are delightfully fragrant. Price, each \$2.00; three for \$5.00.

Not One Lost.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

I am delighted to inform you that the Lotuses are all growing and I am greatly pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. G. W. ALLMENDINGER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 16, 1894.

Friends Greening: This morning my wife discovered two Lotus buds; one was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches out of water and the other was under water. There are now four leaves that stand out of water and we should like to know how they

compare with yours in the marsh. It gives us lots of pleasure to see them grow.

D. F. ALLMENDINGER.

(Manager of the Ann Arbor Organ Co. and inventor of the Allmendinger Piano and Organ.)

Greatly Pleased. Accept Thanks.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 27, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Friends: I received your package per express a few days ago, and was greatly pleased with the fine stock, for which please accept thanks. I hope to be able to return the favor. Yours respectfully,

F. J. BERNREUTHER.

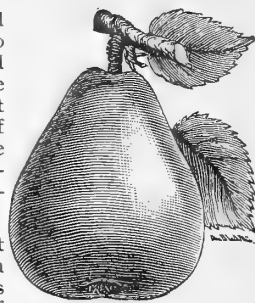
The home where virtue dwells with love is like a lily with a heart of fire—the fairest flower in all the world.



FRENCH PEAR TREE.
60 years old, 50 feet high.

THE FRENCH PEAR.

This pear is distinct from all other varieties grown. It is so unlike the ordinary varieties and so little known outside of the early French settlements, that we have secured outline cuts of the tree and its fruit, which we reproduce herewith. The peculiarities of this variety are as follows:



FRENCH PEAR.
REDUCED SIZE.

First—It grows to a very great size. We have three trees on our place that are not less than 50 feet high—one of them is considerably higher.

The girth of the trees three feet from the ground is 80 inches, being a diameter of 2 feet 1½ inches. They have fine half-spreading branches and a rich, dark foliage, giving, at a distance, the resemblance of an oak. We have no personal knowledge of the age of these trees, but they are reputed to be about 60 years old. A few years ago there were trees in the heart of the city of Monroe that towered a full 100 feet into the air, and that bore at least 100 bushels of fruit. It was frequently remarked that they bore a bushel of pears to every foot of height.

Second—It is a healthy and hardy tree. It has never suffered from blight nor any other disease, and it is apparently as hardy as any of our native forest trees. In our extensive travels, both in this country and Canada, we have seen hundreds of these trees, and never, to our knowledge, has any one lost a branch or a twig except from old age.

Third—It is a great bearer. Our trees never bear less than 15 bushels each, and it is not an uncommon thing to gather 100 bushels from our three large trees, which, for their kind, are still young at about 60 years of age; and they will bear two or three times as much at 100 years. Above all, they are sure bearers and we can depend on a crop every year as surely as we can depend on the return of summer.

Fourth—The fruit is good. It has not the mellow sweetness of the Seckel nor the large size of the Clairgeau de Nantes, but it is a good average pear. It is nice to eat from the hand, and it is certainly the best canning and pickling pear known. After reserving our own supply, we sell all we can grow to our neighbors at \$1.00 per bushel, and the orders for them are invariably given in advance. It ripens during August.

Fifth—It is an historical tree. The early French settlers planted it wherever they established a mission or trading post, or founded a settlement. Hence it is that considerable numbers are found on both banks of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, which were planted about the time of the founding of Detroit in 1701. They are especially numerous on the Canadian side in the sections known as Petit Cote and Riviere aux Canards, which are peopled exclusively by the French even unto this day. They are found at other isolated places, marking the steps of the explorers, and they also bear witness to the settlement of Monroe by the same adventurous people. Some of these trees are literally war-scarred veterans, and witnessed the tremendous revolutions of our early national life.

Sixth—It is an ornamental tree. Its lovely shape commends it for roadside planting, whilst its size and endurance will increase its value as a screen. It will give nice protection to an orchard of the more tender varieties of all kinds of fruit, from the peach to the apple. In Germany they plant the borders of fine avenues with cherry and plum trees; in America why not ornament at least our country roadsides with plantings of the French pear?

And still, with its many points of merit, it is a neglected variety. Thousands who read this page have never seen it, while not a few have not so much as heard of it; and, unless something be done for its preservation, it will soon follow the fate of the American buffalo and become extinct. Not wishing that anything of value be lost to the world, however, we desire to do what little we can to prevent its extinction, and for this reason we give it this important place and notice in our catalogue, hoping thereby to secure at least a popular investigation of its value. The result would be its extensive cultivation in the future.

A few years ago we budded a considerable number of the trees, but our supply was taken up by some Canadian parties, and it is only recently that we have been able to replenish our stock. We now offer them to the American public, confident that they will be appreciated, and as the scions are taken from our own bearing trees, on our own grounds, and budded and grafted entirely on Imported French Pear stocks, planters can get from us, and we believe from us only, the genuine French Pear trees. Price 75c. each; \$6.00 per 10; special prices on larger lots, providing we have a sufficient quantity in stock when ordered.

Those who reap the fruit of what others planted, in thankfulness should plant for the millions yet to be.

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS!



..... IN

Our Fruit Growers' Directory

**PATRONIZE US AND RECEIVE THE GREAT REWARD OF A
GOOD MARKET FOR ALL OF YOUR FRUIT.**

**Every Barrel, Bushel and Quart of Fruit will find a
Ready Sale at Good Prices.**

NO EXPENSE. NO WORRY. NO DELAY.

This year we have mailed our fourth annual issue of the **FRUIT GROWERS' DIRECTORY**. This book, which contains the names and addresses and the reports of the fruit crops for sale by our patrons this season, was mailed to over 500 fruit merchants in the cities of Chicago, Saginaw, Detroit, Bay City, Toledo, Dayton, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Buffalo, New York, Grand Rapids, etc., etc.

We publish this book every year, and the compiling, printing and mailing entails a great amount of labor and expense to us; nevertheless, we have been well rewarded thus far, as it has secured us a very extended trade among fruit growers throughout the country. It has been the means of many fruit plantations, large and small, being set out, and through its medium many who were ignorant of markets, shipping, etc., became successful fruit growers and shippers.

Our Information Bureau of Fruit Crops

is a vast undertaking. Through the months of May and June a member of our firm makes extensive trips through the country gathering statistics on the probable output of fruit; besides this we send out thousands of letters of inquiry to our patrons who grow fruit for market, and the reports are carefully compiled and entered in the Directory, which as soon as printed is sent out to

OVER 500 FRUIT MERCHANTS, BUYERS, BROKERS, CANNERS AND OTHER DEALERS IN FRUIT.

Such things have been done by governments, but never before has an individual or a firm undertaken to do the labor and bear the expense of such a comprehensive enterprise.

As a further explanation we will give an example of the way the entries are made in the Directory:

Joseph Freeman, Owosso, Shiawassee Co., Mich., will have for sale in 1894:
200 bus. Choice Lombard and Yellow Egg Plums.
300 bus. Pears—75 bus. Clapp's Favorite, 75 bus. Flemish Beauty, 75
bus. Sheldon, 75 bus. Bartlett.

Sextus Flint, Newport, Monroe Co., Mich., will have for sale in 1894:
200 bus. New Prolific Peaches, very choice.
200 bus. Champion and Orange Quinces.
4 acres choice varieties of Blackberries.
5 tons of Grapes—Brighton, Niagara, Moore's Early, Worden, etc.

It is plain that fruit buyers know, by looking through this Directory, what kinds of fruit and how much each grower will have for sale that year. We make no charge for all this. We only ask our patrons in return to favor us with their continued trade and recommend our firm to their friends.

We deal with customers as we would be dealt with.

.....MARKETING FRUIT.....

RULES FOR SHIPMENT.

First—Before making shipments to unknown fruit merchants, always find out their standing and responsibility. This is done by writing to their bankers, or you can have their standing looked up in Bradstreet's or Dun's commercial reports, which are kept by every bank in the country.

Second—Always ask your merchants before you ship what kind of packages they want you to pack your fruit in. If you do not know where to obtain these packages, write us at once.

Third—Grade your fruit carefully. Make a first and a second grade out of hard fruits, and mark the grade on the outside of the package. Do not ship the culls. Never ship any fruit that has not been graded carefully. Do not try to deceive the buyers of your fruit by putting in culls or second grade fruit among first grade, as you cannot deceive an experienced buyer. Build up a good reputation as a good, honest grader, and you will always find a ready sale for highest price.

Fourth—Never let such fruits as require quick handling lay around. Arrange so that it can be shipped promptly at once after being picked.

Fifth—Remember that all fruits must be picked by hand, and carefully handled to avoid bruising. Good windfall fruit can be shipped, but should be marked No. 2 grade.

Sixth—In packing in barrels or kegs, always shake when one-half filled, and again when nearly full, to settle the fruit in the barrel. Fill so that the fruit will lay just a trifle above the edge of the barrel when filled, then press down gently with an apple press, and securely nail the top hoops to the head. All apples, pears and quinces must be packed in the way mentioned above, so that the fruit will not rattle when the barrel is shaken. If crates or boxes are used, they must also be packed snug and solid.

The above is an extract from our valuable treatise, "HOW AND WHEN TO GATHER, PACK AND SHIP FRUIT," which is sent free to patrons upon request.

We want all our customers to write us. If they are satisfied it is pleasant to be told; if not, we want to make them so.

Plant an orchard or vineyard, and your boy will not have to turn the grindstone to sharpen reaper knives when he ought to be at school.

Don't forget that we have made **Practical Landscaping** a study, and that we are prepared to lay out Parks, Cemeteries, Avenues and Lawns. To parties ordering their stock from us we will furnish drawings and maps free. We are the only nursery firm in this country who offer such great inducements. Special attention is called to our very complete and large stock of Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens.

Do not be afraid to pop the question, as we will cheerfully answer that the New Prolific is the best peach grown.

The animals most noted for strength and endurance—the ox, the horse, the camel, the elephant—are all vegetable feeders. None of them eat flesh food, or will even smell of it. On the other hand, the carnivorous animals—the lion, the tiger, the wolf,—are ferocious and savage, rather than strong. In the human family the men who do the hardest work eat little or no meat. The East Indian coolie, who carries great weights, lives entirely on rice. The above facts teach us a lesson: They teach us that we should eat more vegetable food; and what is more desirable than choice fruits?

Plant the New Prolific Peach for profit.

• • SPRAYING. • •

Experience has demonstrated the fact that Spraying at the proper time and properly done for protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight, is the best if not the only sure remedy against these enemies of the horticulturist and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who have practiced this mode of protection.

When to Spray.

APPLE TREES.—For prevention of leaf blight, spray as soon as the leaves are full grown, with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. To destroy the aphids or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall, and again in two weeks later. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or kerosene emulsion about August 1st to 10th, or as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day, when the worms are out of their webs and feeding on the leaves.

CHERRIES.—Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

PEARS.—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Paris green four ounces to 50 gallons of water, or kerosene emulsion as soon as it begins operations. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

PLUMS.—Destroy the aphids with kerosene emulsion and a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. Other enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred.

PEACHES.—If attacked by the black peach aphids, spray with kerosene emulsion. The plum curculio frequently attack the peach, in which case spray with Paris green, two ounces to 50 gallons of water; be sure to keep it well stirred and use with caution. Never use London purple on peach trees.

Grape Rot and Mildew use the Bordeaux Mixture.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES.—To destroy the worms, spray with powdered white hellebore, one ounce in three gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. To destroy the yellow aphids, spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

FORMULAS.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—In making the kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the white-wash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

TREATMENT OF BLACK ROT AND MILDEW OF THE GRAPE, PEAR SCAB AND LEAF BLIGHT.

BOREEAUX MIXTURE.—(A) Dissolve 16 pounds of sulphate of copper in 22 gallons of water; in another vessel slack 30 pounds of lime in 6 gallons of water. When the last mixture has cooled, pour it slowly into the copper solution, taking care to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. It is well to have this compound prepared some days before it is required for use. It should be well stirred before applying.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

A solution containing the ingredients in the following proportions has been recommended for general use:

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—(B) Dissolve six pounds of copper in 16 gallons of water, and slack four pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water. When cool, mix the solution as described above.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIACAL CARBONATE OF COPPER.—Into a vessel having a capacity of about one gallon, pour one quart of ammonia (strength 20 degrees Baume); add three ounces of carbonate of copper; stir rapidly for a moment and the carbonate of copper will dissolve in the ammonia, forming a very clear liquid. For use dilute to 25 gallons.

EAU CELESTE, MODIFIED FORMULA.—Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate in ten or twelve gallons of water. Add three pints of strong ammonia, dilute to 50 gallons, and add five pounds of common washing soda. Stir thoroughly and the solution is ready for use. This may be used in place of the mixture mentioned above, but no special advantage is claimed for it over the other.

The Cornell University, College of Agriculture, Ithica, N. Y., recommends carbonate of copper for grape diseases instead of Bordeaux mixture, because it is much more easy to prepare and handle, and it is also cheaper. There are two or three good formulas: Dissolve three ounces of carbonate in a quart of ammonia and dilute to 25 gallons. Another good formula is five ounces of carbonate in three pints of strongest ammonia, and dilute to 50 gallons.

(From the Journal of Mycology, Washington, D. C., 1891.)

* * * The cheapest and most effectual remedy for black rot and downy mildew, taking everything into consideration, is the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper. Next to this, a mixed treatment consisting of two or three early sprayings of Bordeaux mixture and the same number of late treatments with ammoniacal solution.

NO DANGER WHATEVER.—Not only hundreds, but thousands of tons of mineral poisons have been employed during the past decade by farmers throughout the country, whether to protect the potato crop, or the cotton crop, or other products of the soil from the ruinous attacks of insects. The general experience during this long period and over the whole country is so emphatically in favor of their use, and their perfect safety and harmlessness, with ordinary precautions, as to render almost laughable the objections of the few persons who object to them. No advancement, no improvement, no general benefit to the human race is ever accomplished without some attendant danger, and those who inveigh against such improvements as increasing the risks of life, stand on the same footing as the opponents to arsenical poisons as insecticides. Report of the United States Entomological Commission.

(New York Weekly Tribune, Nov. 4, 1891, by Professor A. J. Cook.)

LIME WITH THE ARSENITES.—Use of the arsenites, London purple and Paris green, to protect apples is becoming very common. We should never use these poisons stronger than one pound to 200 gallons of water; that strength is always sufficient to accomplish the purpose. If weaker than this, we do not always reap full benefit. Last year, Professor Gillette found that by the use of lime with these substances the soluble arsenic was changed into an invaluable compound, and then the foliage was not injured. The same has been proved true at the Michigan station. We experimented on all our fruit trees, even the tender peach, and the lime in every case prevented all injury. We tried several applications at intervals of ten days on some plants, and no harm resulted. We see then, that by use of Bordeaux mixture or limewater instead of pure water, we can entirely prevent injury to foliage by the arsenites. The limewater should be formed by putting from 1 to 4 pounds of thoroughly slacked lime into 100 gallons of water. If we wish to use an insecticide and a fungicide at the same time, then we may add 1 pound of London purple to 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. In every case the lime must be carefully and thoroughly soaked, or that will kill the foliage.

Ruth, Mich., July 22, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I received of you three years ago seven plum trees, one of which showed a growth three feet five inches the first season. It also takes ten inches of the tape line to measure around the trunk of it to-day and any one doubting this statement can be convinced by calling at my residence. If he does not find it as I have mentioned here, I will pay his time and fare. I think this will do for Greening Bros.' nursery stock.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MESSING.

Honorable Dealings.

Dundee, Mich., July 7, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: So far as I have dealt with you I have been entirely satisfied with your honorable dealings. You can depend upon my trade in the future.

Amount of purchase, \$ 40.00.

ELMER WHITE.

The Conductor Likes Our Trees.

West Bay City, Mich., May 27, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I have quite a number of visitors to see my berries and they are pleased with my stock. There was a Michigan Central conductor here yesterday and he likes your trees so well that he is determined to plant some of them.

Yours truly,

A. J. KAYNOR.

Paying the preacher's salary does not cancel all other debts.

• • LET US SPRAY. • •

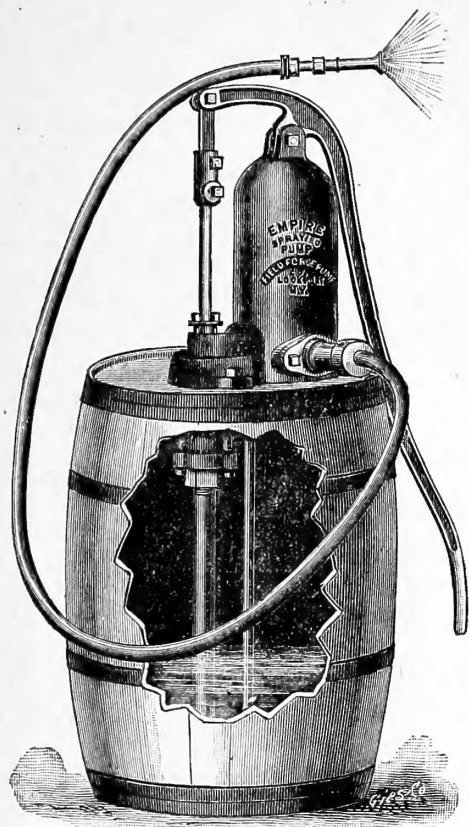


FIG. 52.

Iron Cylinder,	=	=	\$ 9 50
Brass Cylinder,	=	=	12 00

Write us for fuller information. We will send to any address a complete catalogue of **Spraying Pumps**, and also formulas for destroying the various insects that cause fruit to fall, and for preventing loss from **rot, scab, mildew, etc.** This catalogue is very complete, and it gives the results of the experiments at the leading Agricultural Colleges of the country, together with the opinion of the professors on Spraying. Prices of **Pumps** and full description given in the Catalogue. Get one.

Yours truly,

GREENING BROS.,
Monroe, Mich.

ONCE AN

EXPERIMENT,

. NOW A .

NECESSITY.



If the insect pests have got into your orchard and rob you of your fruit, you need a **Spraying Pump**.

If you lose your grapes by **black rot**, or your plums by **dry rot**, or your apples by **scab**, or any of your fruit by any **fungus**, you need a **Spraying Pump**.

To meet the demands of our friends and patrons, we have secured the management of a full line of **Pumps**. We have them of every sort and size and price.



With Vermorel Nozzle.

All Brass,	=	=	\$4 50
------------	---	---	--------

